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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The proof-sheets of the *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* for 1909 which we have examined show that this forty-first annual will be exceptionally useful to all engaged in pharmacy and the chemical and drug trades. The *Diary* will be more than ever a desk-companion which retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers can use daily with profit. An Australian chemist, writing to us by this week's mail, states that in his experience the *Diary* alone is a sufficient return for the annual subscription—10s.—for which we supply the *C. & D.* weekly and a copy of the *Diary*. For 1909 there will be better value than ever. The purpose of this note is to remind those of our readers whose subscriptions expire at this season to renew as promptly as possible, so that they may not miss the *Diary*.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE latest store prices are on p. 706.

CAPE COLONY MEDICINE-STAMPS were sold out when the last mail left (p. 710).

DR. W. A. TILDEN is the first pharmaceutical chemist to become the Davy Medallist (p. 706).

IN the Municipal elections a number of chemists have been returned as councillors (p. 706 and p. 708).

FOR selling spurious Beecham's pills a Canning Town grocer has been fined 5*l.* and 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* costs (p. 711).

MR. HAROLD WYATT gave some instructive pharmacy notes at the meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association (p. 727).

THE names of those who passed the Apothecaries' Society's Assistants' Examination last month are given on p. 706.

"HORSE DOCTOR" and "Horse and Cattle Doctor" are the latest infringements of the Veterinary Surgeons Act. See the cases reported on p. 711.

THE PAPERS for the census of production in the drugs, fine chemicals, and perfumery trade have been issued this week, and are summarised on p. 720.

OPIMUM is the most popular medicine with medical practitioners, says Sir Ray Lankester. This seems to be the case as far as we can ascertain (p. 722).

AN INTERESTING PAPER by Professor Adolf Frank on the relation of chemical industry to agriculture was read before the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry this week (p. 729).

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are subject to certain rules upon which there is international agreement from time to time. At Budapest recently the subject was discussed, and we deal with it editorially on p. 721.

BELLADONNA-PLAISTERS are to be exempted from the operation of Part I. of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. This is stated by the Privy Council in a letter to the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 725).

AN interesting Pharmacy Act case has commenced at Sheffield. The defendant is an assistant to a chemist who was present when she sold Kay's Essence to the Pharmaceutical Society's agent (p. 711).

A CHILDREN'S COUGH-MIXTURE, which was sold by a Fulham chemist's wife, brought her and her husband into a coroner's inquiry, although it had nothing to do with the death of a child to whom it was given (p. 714).

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry in London referred to some experiments he has made in regard to the combination of nitrogen and hydrogen in the presence of radium emanations (p. 730).

CHEMISTS should benefit by the lithia-water decision at Bournemouth, since they supply the water for its remedial properties, and the old B.P. strength is the kind to sell. So "Xrayser" advises on p. 719.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER of the City of London complains about the quality of pil. plumbi c. opio dispensed in the city, also that rat virus produces intestinal disturbance in man (p. 706). A question on the latter subject was asked in Parliament on Wednesday (p. 718).

MARKET alterations of note include an advance in copper sulphate, ethers (from s.v. meth.), turpentine, agar-agar, and senega. Persian opium and H.G.H. peppermint oil are firmer. Ammonia sulphate and Norwegian cod-liver oil and chillies are easier. Shellac and copaiba oil are lower (p. 731).

ALDERMAN CHARLES TOWNSEND, J.P., of Messrs. Ferris & Co., Bristol, died at his residence, St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop, on Wednesday. He sat in Parliament from 1892 to 1895 as member for Bristol North. News of Mr. Townsend's death comes to us as we are closing for press. We shall deal with his life next week.

THE Poisons and Pharmacy Bill stands where it did, but Mr. Barnard, the member for Kidderminster, is to ask the Home Secretary next week to push it along for the sake of agriculture and horticulture (p. 718). We report a discussion on the subject at the Council-meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, when action in respect to the Bill was postponed (p. 717).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

At a meeting of the Islington Guardians on October 29 it was agreed that 20*l.* per annum should be paid to Mr. R. W. Lindsey, chemist and druggist, for indoor dispensing at St. John's Road Workhouse [see *C. & D.*, October 24, p. 637].

The Spectacle-makers' Company held a court dinner on October 29 at De Keyser's Hotel, London, E.C. Sir Horatio Davies, in proposing the toast of "The Spectacle-makers' Company," claimed to have initiated the examination scheme.

Harry Wagon (16), a Maidstone chemist's errand-boy, was found hanging from a pipe in his employer's cellar. The lad went in for gymnastics, and was stated to practise tying himself up in ropes and releasing himself. It is suggested that he was endeavouring to extricate himself from a knot when he slipped, and dislocated his neck. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The Royal Society.

At the anniversary meeting of this Society, to be held on St. Andrew's Day, Sir A. Geikie, K.C.E., will succeed Lord Rayleigh as President. The vacancy thus created in the foreign secretaryship will be filled by Sir William Crookes. Professor Joseph Larmor will continue to act as Secretary, along with Professor R. J. Bradford, M.D. Those on the Council whose names are most familiar to pharmacists include Professor W. H. Perkins, Ph.D., and Colonel David Prain, C.I.E., Curator of the Royal Gardens, Kew. At the same meeting the Society's medals will be presented, the most notable, from the pharmacist's point of view, being the Davy medal to Professor W. A. Tilden, on the ground of his discoveries in chemistry, especially on the terpenes and atomic heats. The professor is the first pharmaceutical chemist to receive this distinction. The Copley medal goes to Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace for the great value of his numerous contributions to natural history; the Romford medal to Professor H. A. Lorentz for his investigations in optical and electrical science; Royal medals to Professor John Milne and Dr. Henry Head; the Darwin medal to Professor August Weissman; and the Hughes medal to Professor Eugen Goldstein.

Store-prices.

The November circular of the Civil Service Supply Association, Ltd., shows few alterations. Methylated spirit is advanced to 11*d.* per quart in glass bottle, and 1*s.* in stone jar, and effervescent citrate-of-lithia tablets (5-grain) are reduced to 1*s.* 7*d.* per bottle of 100. Smelling-salts are given prominence, the prices per bottle being: influenza, 7*d.*; lavender, 11*d.*; eau-de-Cologne, 11*d.*; eucalyptus, 8*d.* and 11*d.*; inexhaustible, 1*s.*; aromatic vinegar, 1*s.*

Society of Apothecaries of London.

At the Assistants' examination held in October, the following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:

Abrams, V. E. M.	Fightelson, R.	Martin, H. C.
Anstey, J. G.	Gordon, S. E. W.	Redfern, E. M.
Arnold, R. L.	Goulton, M. D.	Reynolds, L.
Ball, M. W.	Green, M. A.	Sewelson, H.
Boyd, J. O.	Gregory, A. J. Y.	Slater, C. M.
Capes, R.	Hemingway, R.	Spiers, A. H.
Clarke, R.	Hopewell, A.	Tomlin, U.
Conyers, M.	Howard, M. C.	Turpin, E. M.
Crawhall, J. M.	Lapthorn, G. E.	Tyson, W. U.
Deakin, L. P.	Marshall, E. R.	

Rat-virus Dangers.

In his monthly report to the City of London Corporation, read at the meeting on October 29, Dr. William Collingridge, medical officer of health, reported upon an outbreak of illness in a City business-house in July, when a number of men who had had their meal in a particular dining-room became seriously ill. Dr. Klein examined the stools of three patients, and found in them Gaertner's bacillus, the same as he subsequently found in the

Liverpool virus for mice. Under the floor of the room where the men had dined a large number of bodies of mice were found more or less in a state of decomposition. These had been killed with the rat-virus, which had been laid about the room on pieces of bread. The report stated that it is easy to conceive that mice eating it might carry the contagion about on their feet to the floors, food, shelves, chairs, tables, and plates, and thus it could infect the human beings dining in the room. Dr. Collingridge added:

There are several of these viruses on the market at the present time, each of which claims to do the same thing—namely, to destroy rodents and also to be innocuous to domestic animals and human beings. They are exposed for sale in the windows of chemists, and as the principle of all is the communication of a disease to rodents, it is, in my opinion, extremely undesirable, and even dangerous, that they should be allowed to be sold and purchased by any person. If they are to be used they should be placed about with the greatest precaution and under skilled supervision; and I recommend that a copy of this report be sent, together with the report of Dr. Klein's bacteriological examination, to the Local Government Board, urging the desirability in the public interest of putting restrictions upon the sale of such poisons to members of the general public.

Dr. Collingridge thinks it will be necessary to continue the investigation in regard to all rat-viruses sold within the City. The report includes a quotation from a recent publication of Dr. Klein relating experiments with "Danysz" virus, which, he concludes, depends for its qualities on the presence of the *B. enteritidis* (Gaertner).

Plummer's Pill and other Pharmacopoeial Pills.

Dr. W. Collingridge, medical officer of health, reported at the City of London Corporation meeting on October 29 that a chemist had been fined 40*s.*, and 17*s.* 6*d.* costs, for supplying an iron pill with a deficiency of 36 per cent. of ferrous carbonate. Lead-and-opium pills purchased were stated to be 16.9 per cent. deficient in lead acetate, and another sample of lead-and-opium pill appeared to be a particularly bad instance of inaccurate dispensing. Dr. Collingridge states that he has directed attention on former occasions to cases of gross carelessness in the making up of prescriptions. In this instance the vendor had supplied Plummer's pill instead of pil. plumbi c. opio, and the dispenser stated that he added approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of opium to it. The facts of the case are to be referred to the Corporation's solicitor, to take such action as he may deem necessary. The matter is also to be reported to the Pharmaceutical Society and to the Apothecaries' Hall.

Medicine-man's Paraphernalia.

For some reason or other the London auction-rooms are just now crowded with a whole horde of specimens of the medicine-man's craft which have reached this country from the hinterland of Africa. Among a number of lots which were disposed of on Tuesday at a well-known house in the West-end of London, perhaps the most curious was a witch-doctor's carved stick, which was used to beat against native huts in order to scare away the supposed devils which might have possessed the sick inmates. Another item was a medicine-man's wand, covered with brass and iron, and having at the top a number of fetish faces: while there were also offered an old medicine-man's head-dress from Kwango, a medicine-man's necklet of human teeth (very rare), a witch-doctor's staff with a fetish figure in the knob, a cap made of skins worn by a medicine-man of the Ashari tribe in West Africa, and an Angami Naga wizard's medicine bag, containing several surgical knives, picks, etc., attached by chains to the outside, together with a charm stone in the bag. The last lot was described as being very old and of great rarity.

Chemists and the Public Service.

The following have been elected members of municipal bodies:

Mr. E. R. G. Watson, chemist and druggist, Blyburgate Street, Beccles.

Mr. John Gilling, pharmaceutical chemist, Market Hill, Saffron Walden.

Mr. Richard Sturton, chemist and druggist, 6 Park Terrace, Cambridge.

Mr. J. J. Booth (Booth & Co., New Street, Idle), on the Bradford City Council.

Mr. John Thomas Bentley, chemist and druggist, 15 Cornhill, Bury St. Edmunds.

Mr. Harry Kemp, chemist and druggist, 35 Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.

Mr. W. Hood Wandless, C.C., chemist and druggist, 6 Bedford Villas, Hensingham, Whitehaven.

Mr. Lawrence Heap (of Messrs. Lawrence Heap & Co., chemical-manufacturers, Stacksteads), on the Rochdale Town Council.

Mr. William Briggs, chemist and druggist, Brackenber, Lancaster. The poll in favour of Mr. Briggs was 639, a majority of 241.

Mr. S. Stephens, chemist and druggist, Milnsbridge, on the Huddersfield Town Council, by a majority of 325 on a poll of 1,081 votes.

Mr. A. E. Ekins, J.P., F.I.C., pharmaceutical chemist, County Laboratory, St. Albans. Mr. Ekins headed the poll with 1,298 votes.

Mr. Robert Knowles, chemist and druggist, 14 Kensington Road, Morcambe. Mr. Knowles polled 234 votes, a majority of ninety-eight over his opponent.

Councillor A. Russell Fox, chemist and druggist, Sheffield, succeeded in retaining his seat on the City Council on November 2 in the Crookesmoor Ward, after a stiff fight. He polled 1,851 votes, as against 1,744 cast for his opponent.

Although Mr. R. C. Wren (Potter & Clarke, Ltd.) was not successful in the Southend municipal elections, he polled 852 votes to his opponents' 988 and 957. They were retiring councillors, and this was Mr. Wren's first essay at a contest for a seat on the Council.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Wandsworth public analyst (Dr. John Muter) examined one sample of compound tincture of bark, which proved to be genuine. Of two samples of vinegar taken, one proved to be wood-vinegar.

The Rochdale public analyst (Mr. T. Stenhouse), in his quarterly report, states that of seventeen samples of mineral waters submitted, two of soda-water and one of potash-water consisted of ordinary water charged with carbonic-acid gas.

The Lancashire public analyst examined the following samples during the past quarter: calf's-foot jelly (1), mustard (2), pepper (38), vinegar (21), ginger (12), arrow-root (4), carbonate of soda (1), orange-quinine wine (1), cod-liver oil (1), and compound liquorice-powder (1). All, with the exception of one sample of vinegar, were genuine. The adulterated vinegar consisted of diluted acetic acid, and when the case came into court a fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

Midland Notes.

The premier grocery establishment of Birmingham has issued an elaborately printed and bound price-list, which contains a goodly number of chemists' wares.

The local Association has issued its sessional fixture-card to the members. The only two scientific papers (by Messrs. Mann and F. H. Alcock) are to be read on the same night. Mr. H. W. Jones, of Coventry, is to give an historical paper on Pharmacopœias. The other items are political and social. A popular lecture on astronomical photographs is to be given by Mr. Fred Smith, Ph.C., an amateur of no mean order in the subject.

The Birmingham friends of Mr. H. B. Featherstone will be glad to learn that he has secured an important position with the Chesebrough Co. He received his early training in commerce in Birmingham under his father, Mr. W. B. Featherstone, F.C.S., and proceeded afterwards to Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool, and thence to London with Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., for whom he travelled some six or more years.

The Drug-supply.

At the meeting of the Eillicay (Essex) Guardians on October 27, the Board considered the suggestion of the Local Government Board that they should buy and store their own drugs, etc. Dr. D. Wells, the Union medical

officer, said such an arrangement would mean being sent for at any time of the day or night to make up a bottle of medicine, whereas there are plenty of messengers at the workhouse to send down for medicine. Also, the Guardians would have to put up a dispensary at a considerable initial outlay, and the drug-bill would be about 15*l.* to 20*l.* per annum. The drugs he uses are the same as he gives to his private patients, but the Guardians supply quinine, magnesium sulphate, and some dressings, etc., the cost of which last year was 13*l.* It was stated that, judging by their letter, the Local Government Board considered it an advantage to the inmates for the Guardians to supply their own medicines. It was decided to report the interview with Dr. Wells to the superior Board, and to say they thought it unnecessary to alter existing arrangements.

Fires.

A destructive fire occurred on October 29 at St. John's Wharf, High Street, Wapping, in the warehouse occupied by Messrs. R. G. Hall & Co., wharfingers. The fire broke out on the top floor of the building, which is three storeys high, and is used for storing sugar, senna, gums, and spices. After an hour's hard work the flames were subdued. The damage is estimated at "several thousands."

A fire broke out at the warehouse of Messrs. Booth & Openshaw, wholesale and retail chemists, Darwen Street, Blackburn, on Saturday afternoon, October 31. The outbreak occurred in the basement, where oils, turpentine, and other inflammable liquids were stored. Two or three carboys of hydrochloric and nitric acids had been broken either owing to an explosion or by accident, and the whole basement was consequently filled with poisonous fumes. During the time the firemen were in the cellar they had to be supplied with milk to prevent poisoning. Considerable damage was done before the brigade got the fire under.

Sheffield Notes.

The annual dinner of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society is fixed for December 3. Thunder is said to be in the air, but it is hoped the weather will not interfere with the attendance at the dinner.

An exhibition of disease-germs under the microscope was the chief interest at the meeting of the Sheffield branch of the National Association of Medical Herbalists on October 29. Mr. J. S. Ward, of Upperthorpe, acted as host and lecturer, while Mr. T. Tidesley, Parkgate, presided.

The Sheffield Pharmacy Athletic Club football team met the Walkley Thursday Club on their own ground on October 29. Play ruled evenly in the first half. Walkley, however, succeeded in scoring after fifteen minutes' play in the second half, and the Pharmacists, in spite of strenuous efforts, were unable to equalise. A fine game thus ended in the defeat of the chemists by one goal to nil.

Various Charges.

At the Tower Bridge Police Court on October 31, Joseph Zimmerman (26), second mate of the s.s. *Batavier V.*, was ordered to pay 25*l.* 4s., the value and duty (with 2*l.* 2s. costs) of two parcels of saccharin found concealed upon his person and in his cabin.

Frederick G. Smith (18), Crouch End, was charged at the Guildhall, on October 31, with stealing a number of lenses and other photographic appliances from his employers, Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Ltd., Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C. He was remanded.

At Leicester, on October 28, Harry Lloyd was fined 1*l.*, with 5 guineas costs, under the Dentists Act, for advertising in such a manner as to lead to the belief that he was specially qualified to practise dentistry; and 1*l.* and costs for using a brass-plate to the same effect.

John Groves Court (38), ex-cashier of Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa Co., was sentenced to three years' penal servitude at the Hertford Assizes, on November 4, for falsifying the company's books. The prisoner was in the prosecuting company's service for eleven years, and the defalcations totalled 2,822*l.*

Richard Gelder (45) and Agnes Gelder appeared at the Lancaster Assizes on October 31 on a charge of manslaughter of their adopted child, Annie Cookson (*C. & D.*, Septem-

ber 5, p. 371). Both were sent to penal servitude for five years. Thomas Millett, the herbalist, in giving evidence, said his ointment would do no harm. He had been a herbalist for seventeen years, and considered himself as capable as a doctor.

At Midhurst (Sussex) on November 3, Wm. Wells was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences from Mr. A. A. Austen, Camelsdale, and Mr. S. H. Carpenter. Accused is alleged to have represented himself as acting for the proprietors of Beecham's pills, and to have sold to the prosecutors an indigestion-powder which Mr. Otto Hehner, the analyst, said consisted of powdered gentian.

Ernest Drage, described as a well-educated young man, appeared in a weak, emaciated condition, and wretchedly clad, at the Marylebone Police Court on November 3 to answer a charge of begging in the West-end. The court missionary explained that Drage was apprenticed to a Liverpool chemist, but had been compelled to leave the business owing to ill-health. Since then he had tramped the country, working in gardens or hop-fields. The Magistrate agreed to allow him to go to the infirmary till he had recovered his health, and asked the missionary to supply him with clothing and try to find him some suitable employment.

Thomas Small, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, at Bow Street Police-court, on October 31, for embezzling the moneys of his employers, the International Sponge Importers, Ltd. (Messrs. Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz branch). The firm had been systematically defrauded for some time past, the depredations being stated to total 2,000*l.* A banking account had been surreptitiously opened in their name, into which a number of the customers' cheques were paid. The account was drawn upon from time to time and the proceeds misappropriated. Some of the cheques paid in were traced to the prisoner, but it was alleged that some of his colleagues, who have since absconded, were also implicated.—Herbert Wicks Baker was also sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing chamois-skins belonging to the firm. The prisoner said he kept a banking account in his name for one of the men who had absconded.

Irish News.

Personal.

At the meeting of the Sligo Board of Guardians on October 24, Mr. Alexander W. Young, pharmaceutical chemist, was appointed temporary dispenser, at a salary of 2*l.* per week.

Mr. David O'Sullivan, pharmaceutical chemist, late manager of the Rathmines branch of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co.'s State pharmacy, Dublin, has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine of the Royal University of Ireland.

Mr. J. J. Dowling, son of Mr. J. J. Dowling, of Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin, has taken the M.A. degree of the Royal University of Ireland with first-class honours in experimental physics and chemistry. Mr. Dowling obtains, owing to his high position, a studentship valued at 300*l.*

Sir Stanley H. Cochrane, managing director of Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane, Ltd., chemists and mineral-water manufacturers, Dublin and Belfast, has presented to the Feis Ceoil Association a prize of 50*l.* to be competed for by tenor, bass, or baritone voices at the next Irish musical festival, the money to be expended in paying for six months' study of singing at Milan.

Professor Alfred Senier, Ph.D. (Berlin), of Queen's College, Galway, has had conferred upon him the degree of D.Sc. *honoris causa* of the Royal University of Ireland. Professor Senier was formerly assistant to Dr. John Attfield at the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Assistant Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Belfast Notes.

A well-known drug-establishment in Belfast has just been closed—that carried on for many years at 155 Davis Street,

first by the late Mr. John Campbell and then by Mr. John McConkey. The lease of the premises has expired.

Mr. R. I. Edwards, pharmaceutical chemist, Shaftesbury Square, Belfast, has been appointed on the Committee of the Belfast Methodist Choral Union which has just been formed. Sir Wm. Whitla, L.P.S.I., is one of the Vice-Presidents.

Mr. W. C. Dobbin, of the firm of Wm. Dobbin & Co., chemists and druggists, North Street, Belfast, waited on the Police Committee of Belfast Corporation on October 29, with other gentlemen, relative to the regulation of traffic in North Street and the prevention of nuisances in Long Lane. The case for the deputation was ably presented by Mr. Dobbin, and the Committee instructed their inspector to report on the matters complained of.

Cost of Medicines.

At the last meeting of the Newtownards Board of Guardians the Clerk presented a return in accordance with resolution of the cost of medicines in the various dispensary districts during the past two years (see *C. & D.*, October 24, p. 639). The return showed that the average cost per ticket ranged from 2*d.* in the Comber district to 8½*d.* in the Donaghadee district. Various reasons were given by the members for the disproportion, but the Board did not act on a suggestion to find out the nature of the medicine supplied. Eventually the matter was dropped.

Scotch News.

Municipal Matters.

Mr. William Inman (Inman's Stores, Ltd.) was successful in the contest for the Morningside Ward by 1,332 votes.

Mr. John A. Gordon, chemist and druggist, has been elected ratepayers' representative on the Stirling Waterworks Commission.

The following are pharmaceutical candidates elected to municipal bodies in Scotland: Mr. John Hutcheson Fisher, Dunfermline; Mr. James Bisset, Burntisland; Mr. Alexander Robertson, Elgin; Provost John Macintyre, North Berwick; Mr. Henry F. Scott, Inverkeithing; Mr. John Freeland, Bathgate.

The Kinninmont Prize.

The committee which has the management of the Kinninmont prize fund have decided in response to numerous suggestions that have been made to fix the competition for an earlier date in the year. On this account students who desire to compete are requested to send in their names to Mr. W. L. Currie, 223 Byres Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow, before the end of this year.

Glasgow and District.

Mr. G. W. Crawford, chemist and druggist, manager of The Pharmacy, Singapore, who has been spending a six months' holiday in the Old Country, leaves on November 6 per s.s. *India* on his return to the East.

Several well-dressed chemists' windows are to be seen throughout the city. Possibly the competition promoted by the local Chemists' Association is connected with the increased attention paid to window-dressing.

Mr. Peter Fenton, of the Glasgow College of Pharmacy, gave his presidential address on "Seeds and Fruits from the Bahama Islands" at the opening meeting of the local Branch of the British Empire Naturalists' Association.

Dr. N. Gordon Cluckie stated, at the recent annual meeting of the directors of the Greenock Eye Infirmary, that "eighteen patients were found suffering from disease of the eye or brain who had spectacles prescribed by irresponsible shopkeepers."

Mungo Wallace, chemist, 193 St. George's Road, Glasgow, has granted a trust deed on behalf of his creditors in favour of Mr. James Campbell, chartered accountant, 163 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. Messrs. D. & W. Wilson, writers, 103 Bath Street, Glasgow, are agents.

Mr. John Walker, of the Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Glasgow on the recommendation of Sir William Birland, Bart., the Lord Provost. Dr. G. J. Beilby, Mr. John Garroway, and Mr. Andrew Macdonald, manufacturing chemists, and Dr. Donald MacAlister, President of the General Medical Council, have also been appointed.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

M. FALLIÈRES' godfather, M. Grégoire, who died last week at Port-St.-Marie (Lot and Garonne) at the age of 100 years, boasted that he had "never drugged himself, and did not know what it was to make a visit to a doctor or a pharmacy."

COLONIAL PHARMACISTS.—Notice has been officially given that candidates for the post of "second-class assistant pharmacist" for the Colonies should send in their names and qualifications to the Colonial Troops Office at the Ministry of War before November 15. Applicants must be French citizens of over thirty-two, who hold the pharmaceutical diploma, are medically fit for the service, and who engage to serve for six years from the date of their nomination. The examination includes a written paper on materia medica, *viva voce* questioning (on the same subject, on chemistry, pharmacy, and physical science), preparation of one or several Codex remedies, identification of drugs, etc., and analytical work. Additional marks are allotted to hospital *internes* and holders of the "Superior" pharmacists' diploma.

TRAGEDY IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE.—M. Georges Milhan (28) and Mlle. Gabrielle Chauvet (27) worked daily side by side in the bookkeeping department of Silbert & Vial's wholesale pharmacy, rue de Tapis-Vert, Marseilles. Georges' dream was that they should thus side by side pass their life, but Mlle. Chauvet at first received his advances coldly, and finally, in view of his persistent persecution, gave him to understand that she had no intention of bestowing her hand where her heart could not be given. On Tuesday, October 27, the young people were alone in the office, and Milhan profited by the fact to make a last proposal. On receiving an energetic refusal, he drew a revolver and fired point-blank at Mlle. Chauvet, who fell dead at his feet. He immediately placed the revolver against his temple, and was found lying dead by her side.

THE RED SEA.—M. Henri Contière, Professor of Zoology at the Paris School of Pharmacy, has visited the Red Sea with a view of studying its fauna and flora. He states that the red tint sometimes (though rarely) visible, from which this gulf derives its name, is due to a microscopic seaweed—*Trichodesmium erythraeum*—common in these parts. When a large quantity of this is gathered in one place in perfectly calm weather, the red colour is apparent. The similarity of the local crustacea and molluscs with those of Senegal and the Gaboon, lead him to accept the theory that the site of the Sahara was once covered by the sea. He also tells an amusing tale of how the potatoes, turnips, and lettuce planted at Djibouti by an ex-soldier, "who had left the service of Mars for that of Flora," grew into "small trees" in this climate, "as if the neighbourhood of the desert had awakened in these honest plants instincts of independence lulled by centuries of easy and luxurious kitchen-garden life!"

FRAUD IN PHARMACY.—The Montpellier Court of Appeal has sentenced to five years' imprisonment and deportation a man named Auguste Funel (45), who had travelled in a van through several of the Southern French Departments as a quack. He gave himself out to be a *pharmacien* and a retired Army surgeon, and was accompanied by a negro. Funel sold dried leaves which he pretended cured all kinds of maladies, and so cleverly did he present them that the public paid high prices. The police of Corbeil, not far for Paris, have received complaints from nearly 200 pharmacists in various parts of France concerning the supposed discrepancies of a pharmaceutical agency in Paris for protecting the prices of patent medicines. The complaints are in connection with the ticket system for guaranteeing a fixed profit to pharmacists. The agency undertook to collect the amount of the tickets, less a commission, but has received the cash from the makers without paying it over to the pharmacists. Considerable sums are said to have been embezzled in this way. The manager of the agency resides at Corbeil, which explains why action was taken there.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

New South Wales.

LYSOL SCHEDULED.—By a proclamation in the N.S.W. Government "Gazette" on September 15, Lysol has been added to the second part of the second schedule to the Poisons Act of 1902.

L.D.S., N.S.W.—The Colonial Secretary was asked on September 15 if the Dental Board were purporting to confer the degree of "Licentiate of Dental Surgery" with the right to affix the letters "L.D.S.," and replied that it is not a fact that the Board is purporting to confer such degree, but a regulation of the Board states:

Students who have passed the Dental Board examination and paid, in addition to the 5l. 5s., examination-fee, a fee of 1l. 1s., shall be granted a licence to practise, printed on parchment, and be permitted to use the letters L.D.S. in describing themselves.

The Colonial Secretary said the matter was under consideration by the Government.

New Zealand.

QUACKERY PREVENTION BILL.—The second reading of this Bill was moved in the Council on August 27, and received a chorus of approval, but with the promise of amendment in Committee, in order to carry out more fully the intentions of the Legislature.

KNOWN TO HAVE DIED.—The return asked for by Mr. Flatman in the New Zealand House of Representatives (see *C. & D.*, October 10, p. 573) was referred to some three weeks later. The request was for a return showing the number of persons who are known to have died through taking proprietary pills or any other patent medicine which is at present offered for sale to the general public. The return has been agreed to, and the Minister for Public Health stated that, so far as he was aware, it had never been suggested that the medicines specified had been the cause of death.

THE USE OF STILL.—The Consolidated Distillation Act, 1908, contains 137 sections and fills forty-two pages. The possession of a still by an unlicensed person is forbidden, but the Minister, by Sections 9, 10, and 11, may, if he thinks fit, grant to any person applying for the same a licence to keep and use a still for the purpose of distilling naphtha, pyroligneous acid, ammonia, or other chemical manufacture or article (except spirits or spirituous compounds or ethers) in the production of which the process of distillation is necessary, and also for the purpose of distilling ethers or other chemical compounds of which spirits form a part, and for chemical purposes only, subject to such regulations as may be made from time to time.

South Australia.

A MEDICAL BILL to put the practice of medicine and pharmacy on modern lines is under discussion by the Government, and is likely to be pushed through this Session. The medical adviser of the Government on all matters of this kind is Dr. W. Ramsay Smith, coroner, etc., who is known to be sympathetic to the interests of pharmacists.

Tasmania.

THE MEDICAL ACT.—An application was made to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Court of Medical Examiners to register Dr. Gould, resident surgeon of the Hobart Homeopathic Hospital, M.D. of Boston, U.S.A., was refused on the ground that the word "University" in the Medical Act, 1842, includes British Universities but no others. A deputation to the Minister a few days later requested him to bring in a small amendment of the Act so as to enable Dr. Gould to obtain registration and afterwards consolidate and amend the law generally. The Premier promised that the matter would receive the attention of the Ministers at once.

India and the East.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE DELETERIOUS DRUGS ORDINANCE (Straits Settlement) is about to be revised again. The Ordinance which was passed a year ago superseded the Morphine Ordinance. Straits chemists are coming to regard these Ordinances as annual events.

CHEAP QUININE.—The Punjab Government has addressed local bodies suggesting the distribution of quinine either free or at a reduced price to the inhabitants of malarial tracts, as it is anticipated that after the heavy rains which have fallen fever will be severe and very prevalent.

GOOD SHOOTING.—Mr. M. K. Watt, The Dispensary, Singapore, has achieved a wonderful success in the inter-port shooting-match of the Singapore team against Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Penang. The contest took place on October 5, and Mr. Watt, who is a sergeant of the bearer company, headed the team with a score of 102 out of a possible 105.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH IN INDIA.—The Chemical Department of the Imperial Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has some important and interesting inquiries on hand in connection with the programme of work for the official year 1908-9. The investigations include (1) the analysis of oil-seeds for their oil values, and oil-oaks utilisation; (2) the analysis of resin and lac; (3) experiments with the newly designed camphor-still and the distillation of camphor from *Blumea balsanifera* of Burmah; (4) investigation in Burmah into the various species of *Composita* as to their suitability for the production of camphor or any other valuable essential oil; (5) investigation into the active principle of the "Nim" tree *Melia indica*; (6) investigation into catechu-free cutch on a commercial scale; (7) investigation into the manurial value of the various leaves, twigs, and shrubs indigenous to the Madras Presidency, to ascertain the proportion of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, etc., which they contain.

SALE OF POISONS APPEAL.—On October 5 Mr. K. Struve, The Medical Hall, 23 Battery Road, Singapore, appealed to the Supreme Court against a conviction for failing to keep a proper record of poisons sold as required by the Poisons Ordinance, 1905 (see *C. & D.*, July 11, p. 68). The conviction was quashed. Mr. Justice Sercombe-Smith, in giving judgment, said the sale was effected by an assistant who was a duly qualified chemist. The magistrate convicted on the ground that though the assistant was the seller, the appellant was responsible for the acts of his assistant, and was in this transaction within the meaning of the word "seller" of Rule 5. The question was as to whether the word "seller" in that rule referred to only to the actual seller or also embraced the principal of the actual seller. The appellant based his contention that the conviction was wrong in law mainly on the construction which had been placed on Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act 1868. His Lordship held that Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act was identical in scope with Section 12 of the Poisons Ordinance, under which Mr. Struve was convicted. He held that the word "seller" must be treated as being the same as "any person selling." The words "any person who shall sell" which occur in the Pharmacy Act 1868 had been construed to mean the person who actually sells. There is, he continued, a material difference between the commission of an act which is absolutely prohibited and the omission of an act which is commanded. If the legislature had intended to absolutely prohibit the sale of poisons except in conformity with the rules, it could easily have expressed its intentions in Section 5 by enacting that no person should have a licence except in accordance with the rules, but it had not so expressed its intentions. The actual seller in this case being a licensed person was authorised to sell the poison. The law had conferred on this qualified individual the right to sell poisons, and by virtue of his own fitness, without regard to his position as a principal or an agent. This points to the conclusion that the seller means the person who, being licensed, sells, and therefore to the conclusion that the actual seller is the person contemplated in Rule 5.

News from the Cape.

(By the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

PATENT-MEDICINE STAMPS.—There has been such a rush to purchase the new stamps for patent and proprietary medicines that the stock has given out. The result is the following official notice in the "Gazette":

It is hereby notified for general information that, pending the receipt of an adequate stock of patent and proprietary medicine-stamps, the temporary use of postage-stamps has been sanctioned for the purposes of Section 6 of Act 39 of 1908, by persons exposing for sale by retail receptacles containing patent and proprietary medicines. These stamps are to be affixed to the receptacles and cancelled in the manner provided in Paragraph 2 of the regulations published in Government Notice No. 1,159 of 1908.

KIMBERLEY NOTES.—Business has been decidedly better recently, but on October 10 about a hundred members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in the employ of the De Beers Co. went on strike, and this has affected trade adversely.—There was a very full meeting of the Northern Chemists' Association on Tuesday, October 6, to discuss the new Stamp Act. The meeting decided to charge 3d. extra for both 2d. and 4d. stamps. Messrs. Steedman have decided to stamp their powders and supply them at the present South African price (14s. 6d. per dozen). There was a long discussion *re* stamping tabloids, but the Act seems to have been drawn up so as to include these. Messrs. Wilkins, Parry, Gasson, and Green were appointed as a committee to draft a price-list of the chief selling lines (including stamps), so that chemists can all charge a uniform price. The new stamps are not obtainable locally as yet.—Weather now is glorious, and the crop prospect is rosy, concludes our local correspondent, who wrote on October 11.

THE MOST POTENT POISONS can be obtained in country districts of Cape Colony from general dealers, as magistrates grant certificates permitting the sale by them of original packets of strychnine (used for poisoning vermin), and also arsenical sheep-dip. The chemists' societies have protested on several occasions, and a deputation has waited on the Attorney-General quite recently on this subject. The authorities are sympathetic, and ask for suggestions from the trade as to how the sale of these substances can be better regulated without unduly interfering with the farmer's facilities for getting them. A case of suicide is reported from Jansenville which illustrates the carelessness with which even the most powerful poisons are handled. The daughter of the field-cornet of Rietfontein deliberately swallowed strychnine after having been scolded by her parents, and died. She was only ten years of age, and had threatened on previous occasions to take the poison. An inquest is being held and will probably reveal the source from which the strychnine was obtained.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—At the meeting of the Canadian Section in Montreal on Friday evening, October 9, Mr. Fred. W. Babington, chief analyst of the Department of Customs, Ottawa, read a paper on "Customs Chemistry."

A SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT occurred at Bald Point, Sturgeon Lake, recently, when Mr. L. T. Lawson, druggist, Beamsville, lost his life through the upsetting of a canoe. He was only twenty-nine years of age.

AT THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS at the Montreal School of Pharmacy this month J. Couillard, W. Prud'homme, Lionel Sylvestre, Laurence Wright, A. Lamontagne, M.D., Abe Ellison, Rosario des Rosiers, Ludger Galarneau, M.D., H. Deguire, F. H. Church, C. H. Simard, S. Gaillardetz, and H. Astrofsky passed the Preliminary examination for registration as certified apprentices.

A LEEDS ELECTION-POSTER this week reads: "You have had too much Radical pie-crust. Try Dr. Ladell's tonic. The Socialist cure-all is dangerous." Dr. R. G. M. Ladell, the Conservative candidate, is a local medico. He did not get in.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

"FAIRY" RIMLESS EYEGLASSES.

IN the Chancery Division on October 23, before Mr. Justice Neville, Dollond & Co., Ltd., moved for an injunction restraining Mr. Ernest Issott, optician, Margate, from passing off eyeglasses as their "Fairy" rimless eyeglasses. Counsel for plaintiffs said they had agreed to treat the motion on a trial, and would take an injunction in the usual form, with costs, plaintiffs waiving any claim for damages. His Lordship made the order accordingly.

CAPSULOID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the King's Bench Division of the High Court on November 2, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walton had before them the case of the Motor-bus Advertising Co. v. The Capsuloid Co., which was a motion by the Capsuloid Co. for a stay of execution of the judgment given against the company for 383*l.* pending an appeal. Mr. Bailhache, K.C., opposed the application. Their Lordships, however, granted the stay on the condition that the money was brought into Court.

THE RED-BALL TRADE-MARK.

IN the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Neville, on October 30, Mr. Jenkins, K.C., on behalf of Messrs. Stevenson & Howell, moved for an injunction against Messrs. Whittaker & Co. to prevent infringement of plaintiffs' registered trade-mark of a red ball. They complained that defendants' trade-mark was almost identical.—Mr. Colefax, for the defendants, admitted that his clients' trade-mark was very similar; it was intended for a star, he said, but it was true it required a better definition.—Mr. Jenkins: "The sort of star one would see going home late at night." (Laughter.)—The motion was disposed of, upon defendants giving an undertaking to alter their mark, making a more clearly defined star.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

SALE OF KAY'S ESSENCE.

AT the Sheffield County Court on October 30, before Judge Benson, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain brought an action against Miss Bennett, care of Mr. J. T. Appleton, chemist, 298 South Road, Walkley, Sheffield, for 5*l.*, the amount of the penalty incurred by the defendant on July 13 by having sold poison—to wit, morphine—contained in and forming part of a compound known as Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed, contrary to the provisions of the Act. Mr. A. Neal appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. A. Muir Wilson for the defendant.

Mr. Neal said he had received an intimation from Mr. Wilson that the facts were not disputed, but that there was a point of law to be raised.

Mr. Wilson then submitted that in the first place Miss Bennett, though she did hand the medicine across the counter and did sell it in the ordinary acceptance of the word, did not in law sell it, because her master, a duly qualified chemist, stood at her side when the transaction took place. It would be a serious matter, he argued, if a shopkeeper had to say always to an assistant when a person came into his shop and asked for Kay's Compound, for instance, or other any other mixture, "Don't touch it. I'll hand it over and take the money." Business would be rendered impracticable. As a matter of fact, the present case was the result of a "trap." If a person took the entire contents of the bottle that was sold he would not be poisoned.

Mr. Neal: We say it would poison a good many.

Mr. Wilson also contended that according to Section 16 the statute did not apply to patent medicines, and this was a patent medicine.

Mr. Neal pointed out that Mr. Wilson's arguments involved questions of fact.

His Honour remarked that he would have to see to what extent Mr. Appleton was present, and under these circumstances the case would have to stand over in order that evidence might be given on that point.

The case was accordingly adjourned.

Spirits Act, 1880.

METHYLATED VETERINARY PREPARATION.

AT the Bailieborough (co. Cavan) Petty Sessions on November 2, Mr. J. J. Gamble, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Bailieborough, was summoned at the instance of the Board of Inland Revenue for selling a medicinal preparation capable of being used internally as a medicine which contained a quantity of methylated spirits. Mr. O'Brien, Inland Revenue officer, proved the purchase, and Mr. Rogers, a Government chemist, proved that the medicine contained methylated spirits. Mr. Cochrane, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that the preparation was sold for veterinary purposes, and the Magistrates, after hearing all the evidence, dismissed the case, whereupon Mr. Conaghy, who appeared for the prosecution, intimated that an appeal would be lodged. Dr. Ryan, one of the Magistrates, then suggested to him that they might have taken a shot at a big druggist in Dublin, and not have come to Bailieborough to a poor man.

SELLING BRANDY.

AT Bolton on October 29, Peter Green, employed at a branch shop of Messrs. Waller & Riley, chemists and druggists, 114 Hullard Street, Bolton, and Robert Platt, an inspector of the Corporation Tramways, were charged on three counts with illicit dealing in spirits. The proceedings were instituted by the Inland Revenue authorities. It transpired that Platt had confessed to purchasing bottles of brandy, costing 5*s.* 6*d.* for 1*s.* 8*d.* Platt told the inspector of Inland Revenue that he understood from Green that the latter's firm allowed him a certain quantity of spirits per day, the same as brewers were supposed to allow their servants. He had received about twenty-five bottles from Green in the year. A visit was paid to the drug-stores of Messrs. Waller & Riley, where Green said he had bought the spirits at 4*s.* a bottle from the firm. Asked how it was he could re-sell them at 1*s.* 8*d.*, Green replied, "Well, I'll make a clean breast of it. I am sorry about it. The fact of the matter is, I yielded to temptation, and I stole it." Green now explained to the Bench that he had taken some of the bottles from the stores and had paid for most of them. Defendants were fined 5*l.* each and ordered to pay two guineas costs.

Veterinary Surgeons Act.

"HORSE-DOCTOR."

AT Ipswich, on October 29, Edgar Samuel Leggett, a colt-breaker, was fined 20*s.*, including costs, for using the description "horse-doctor and colt-breaker."

"HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR."

FOR using this description on a board in his window, W. H. Fry, 77 High Street, Newport, I.W., was, at the Police Court there on November 1, fined 2*s.* 6*d.*, costs being remitted on his undertaking to remove the board. The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons prosecuted. It transpired that defendant used a card printed as follows:

Why disfigure your horses with firing, when you can get a liquid from W. H. Fry which cures nearly all ailments in the shape of lameness in horses, such as ringbones, sidebones, splints, etc.?

In his evidence defendant said he had been in the habit of treating horses and cattle for various diseases for over fifty years, with satisfaction to his customers. He was paid for the remedy, and not for the work he did. It was the word "doctor" that the prosecutors particularly objected to.

Merchandise-marks Act.

SPURIOUS BEECHAM'S PILLS.

BEFORE Mr. Gillespie, the West Ham Stipendiary, on Monday, November 2, Oscar Fleischman, grocer, 104 Lyes Road, Canning Town, was charged with having on October 23 unlawfully sold to Harry Craxton two pennyworth of pills as and for Beecham's pills, to which a false trade-description was applied by means of an invoice delivered, contrary to the provisions of the Merchandise-marks Act. Mr. Lewis Margitts, solicitor, Old Street, London, prosecuted on behalf of Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, and Mr. Stern, solicitor, represented the defendant. Mr. J. A. Lockwood, travelling inspector of Thomas Beecham, was in attendance.

Mr. Stern informed the Magistrate that there would be

no necessity to call evidence, as defendant had elected to plead guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate: Then I had better put it to him direct. (Addressing accused): Do you wish to be tried by jury?

Defendant: No; I wish the case to be settled here, and plead guilty.

Mr. Margitts said the facts were these: Defendant carried on business as a grocer at 104 Leyes Street, Custom House, in a fairly large way. He sold patent medicines among many other things, including pills. From information which reached them, Messrs. Beecham caused two or three purchases to be made at his premises. The purchaser asked for Beecham's pills, but instead of being supplied with them he received a spurious article. On October 23 the firm's agent again called upon defendant and asked for a box of Beecham's pills, with which he was duly served. It was evident that the box had not been tampered with, everything being in proper form. The agent then asked for twopenny-worth of the same pills, and it was in respect to those sold by defendant in response to the order that this case had arisen. The defendant was asked to put down on an invoice the name of the pills ordered, and he did so. A search warrant was then obtained at that court, and defendant's premises were searched. When the summons was read to him by the inspector in charge of the case he at once said, "I did so, and I am exceedingly sorry." He at once went on to say that he had been put up to sell the pills he did by a Mr. Keithley, of Tunstall, Staffordshire, who told him that he could supply him with pills which were good imitations of Beecham's, and which he could sell at a large profit at four a penny. Defendant also stated that he had been selling the pills for something like three years. He then produced the pills which were contained in a tin box. These Mr. Margitts submitted in court.

The Magistrate: I hope you are not going to try one, sir. (Laughter.)

Mr. Margitts: No, your Worship, I would rather not. Continuing, he said that defendant having produced one box of spurious pills, the inspector asked him if he had any more. He at once replied, "Yes, I have," and, going to some part of his shop, brought out five other boxes, each of which contained 1,500 pills. He gave the additional information that they had been purchased from Mr. Keithley (now dead), and that he gave a sovereign for the lot. Mr. Margitts added that the defendant was liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four months, or to a fine not exceeding 20*l*.

The Magistrate: Is there any evidence as to the result that followed the taking of these pills? (Laughter.)

Mr. Stern: I am told that the medicine is very excellent. (Laughter.) There was no pretence on the box from which defendant took the pills, he said, which would lead anyone to believe that they were Beecham's, but the name of the manufacturer of the pills did appear on the boxes. He should have thought that if the prosecutors were anxious to get to the bottom of the whole matter they would have caused sufficient inquiries to be made at Tunstall, and prosecuted the fountain-head.

The Magistrate: But I understand that these pills were sold in small quantities.

Mr. Margitts: Yes, they were; in four-a-penny packets.

Mr. Stern, continuing, put forward reasons for mitigation of the penalty, especially that the defendant understood English imperfectly, and that he did not label the pills "Beecham's." He did not even know how to spell the name "Beecham," and had to be assisted by the stranger in making out the bill. He was prepared to give the pills up, but Mr. Margitts said that was no use to his clients.

The Magistrate (to defendant): I do not intend to inflict the full penalty, although I regard the offence as a serious one. The prosecutors were justified in bringing the case to a hearing. The fine will be 5*l*., and 3*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Portsmouth Police-court, before Colonel Lanyon Owen, Mr. C. E. Matthews, and Mr. A. Grigsby, on November 3, Benjamin Barnato, Anglo-American Drug-stores, 48 Charlotte Street, Landport, was fined 2*l*. and costs for selling camphorated oil which was deficient in camphor to the

extent of 67 per cent. Mr. Arnaud, the public analyst, found only 7 per cent. of camphor in the oil, and said that a sample of camphorated oil exposed to the air lost only 2 per cent. of camphor in a year. On oath the defendant opposed the opinion of the analyst as to evaporation. The camphorated oil in question was the remains of an old, good sample, and the deficiency was due to evaporation.

At the Jarrow Police Court on October 29, Thomas Mooney, confectioner and greengrocer, Walter Street, Jarrow, was charged, under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, with selling camphorated oil which the public analyst certified to be deficient in camphor to the extent of 50 per cent., and to be made with mineral oil instead of olive oil.

The first witness was Inspector J. S. Callis, who purchased the oil on September 17. He was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. R. Stuart, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who appeared for the defendant. It transpired that witness went into defendant's shop and asked Mrs. Mooney if camphorated oil was sold there. She replied that they sold it in 1*l*. bottles, whereupon he handed her a 10-oz. bottle and asked for 6 oz. of the oil to be put into it. She emptied fourteen of the penny bottles into a measure. Witness said he did not see a card of the bottles in the window. Mr. Stuart said the bottles on this card were labelled "Camphorated mineral oil," but the inspector declared he did not see it until he had made the purchase.

Mr. Stuart: You must have refused to see those words on the label purposely.

The Town Clerk: But he had asked for "camphorated oil," and was entitled to get what he asked for.

The witness, continuing, said he paid 1*s*. 2*d*. for the 6 oz., and the same quantity would have cost 1*s*. only in a chemist's shop.

Mr. Stuart then explained to the Bench that a good mineral oil is medicinal, and answers the purpose as well as olive oil, as it is a kind of vaseline.

The Town Clerk: But the B.P. says olive oil.

Mr. Stuart: But this is not prepared according to the B.P.

The Town Clerk: Quite so; and camphorated oil, the article asked for, is a B.P. preparation.

For the defence Mr. Stuart contended that "camphorated mineral oil" was supplied, and it was sold as such. It was a special thing, manufactured for a special purpose, and put up in cheap small bottles. It was not an injurious drug, but a useful one, possessing curative qualities, and was preferable to olive oil. Quite apart from the wording of the labels, he held that he had a good defence, inasmuch as the inspector saw what he had got.

The defendant was called, and stated that the bottles of camphorated mineral oil were placed on cards hanging in the window and in the shop, and anyone could read what was on the labels.—John Harrington, drysalter, City Road, Newcastle, who made the article, said camphorated mineral oil is a compounded oil, or an oil which contains camphor. There was no pretension to call it camphorated oil, and it was simply vaseline in a liquid form.—The inspector pointed out to the Bench that the defendant had not accounted for or referred to the 50-per-cent. deficiency of camphor.

The Bench retired, and on returning into court the Chairman (Mr. D. Rioch) said that defendant would be fined 5*s*., and costs, and the Magistrates considered that when such oil is sold the attention of the purchaser should be called to the fact that it is not camphorated oil, but a mineral oil.

County Court Cases.

ARTHUR'S STORES, LTD.

THE case of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., v. Arthur's Stores, Ltd. (*C. & D.*, October 24, p. 642), again came before Judge Lumley Smith at the City of London Court on October 30, when it was stated that the parties had agreed to judgment being entered for the plaintiffs for 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. That was accordingly done.

A VARNISH ORDER.

At the City of London Court on October 31, Messrs. Tabor, Trego & Co., Ltd., varnish-manufacturers, 41 Bishopsgate Street, E.C., sued Mr. H. Kemp, 96 Dalzel

Road, Stockwell, for two guineas, the value of varnish supplied to order through their traveller. The defendant convinced Judge Lumley Smith that he had refused to give the traveller an order, but the varnish was delivered nevertheless, and when he went out of business he gave the varnish away. The Judge decided for the defendant, without costs, as he had no right to give the varnish away.

GOOD TIME COMING FOR CHEMISTS!

In the City of London Court on November 3, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., Messrs. Meggeson & Co., Ltd., Miles Lane, E.C., sought to enforce payment of 14*l.* due for drugs supplied to Mr. Thornton Newton, chemist, 77 Carlton Vale, N.W. A month ago defendant wrote to the Court and said he would pay the instalment of the debt in a fortnight. It now appeared he had paid 1*l.* 10*s.* and promised to pay 30*s.* in a month. Plaintiff's solicitor said that the defendant could easily pay the rest of the amount due. Chemists' businesses are improving very much now that changeable weather is upon us. They make a lot of money. Judge Rentoul, K.C., ordered payment of 10*s.* a month, with committal in default.

TRAVELLER'S CLAIM.

At Barry County Court on November 3, before Judge Owen, James L. Thomas, a traveller, sought to recover 8*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* from E. Millward, of Cadoxton, Barry, trading as the National Medicine Co., in respect of salary and commission. It appeared that the defendant had advertised as follows:

Wanted, at once, one or two good men as travellers in a household commodity, wholesale; salary 25*s.* a week and 10 per cent. commission and train fare.—Apply early, National Medicine Co., Cadoxton, Barry.

Plaintiff applied and was engaged on August 24. He worked for three weeks. Defendant said he had engaged him subject to a bond. After considerable evidence his Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for 2*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, with costs.

DOCTOR AND HIS DRUGS.

At the City of London Court on October 30, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 40 Charlotte Street, Shoreditch, sued Dr. W. M. Vores, 170 Romford Road, Forest Gate, for 13*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* for drugs supplied. Plaintiffs' solicitor suggested that the matter should be referred to the Registrar as one of account. Dr. Vores stoutly objected, and said he had had goods to the value of 30*l.*, and had paid 31*l.* Mr. J. C. Hewlett said the defendant had never raised any dispute before when the various payments were made on account. They had had to sue the defendant, and were now claiming the costs of that unsuccessful action. Judge Lumley Smith said he would find for the plaintiffs, with costs, payable 1*l.* per month. Defendant said he did not see why he should have to pay costs. That was all the proceedings had been brought for. The Judge said they must be paid.

LOSS OF A CAMERA AT THE EXHIBITION.

At Marylebone County Court on November 2, before Judge Gurner, Mr. F. C. Becker, of the Odol Chemical-works, Southwark, S.E., sued the Franco-British Exhibition Co. for 4*l.*, the value of a camera which had been lost in the Exhibition. On May 23 Mr. Becker entered the Exhibition carrying a Kodak, and an attendant stopped him and said that he could not take the camera with him until he had a ticket to use it, adding that it would be quite safe if he left it with him. Mr. Becker handed the camera to the attendant, who deposited it in a side-room. He left the grounds by the Wood Lane exit, and when he applied for his camera it could not be found. Search was made, but with no satisfactory result. His Honour, in giving judgment for the defendants, said the plaintiff had not taken the precaution to see whether the attendant was authorised to take the camera, so he left it at his own risk. His Honour declined to give the defendants costs.

AN OZONIA ACCOUNT.

At Clerkenwell County Court on November 2, before Judge Edge, the Ozonia Co., Ltd., of Dublin and London, sued George Clarke, trading as James's Oil and Colour Stores, Westcliff-on-Sea, for 10*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, in respect of Ozonia supplied. The evidence showed that one of the company's

travellers called upon the defendant and took an order for Ozonia. The defence was that the traveller had made representations which were not fulfilled in fact, for, instead of Ozonia selling very well, the defendant had only sold one packet. A good deal was said in the course of the hearing as to the composition and use of Ozonia. Ultimately his Honour gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, with costs.

WAREHOUSEMAN SEEKS COMPENSATION.

In the City of London Court on November 2, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., a claim was made under the Workmen's Compensation Act by Edwin Johns, warehouseman, to recover compensation for personal injuries suffered while working for Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., wholesale druggists, Coleman Street, E.C. Mr. Hardy appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Addington Willis for the defendants. Plaintiff had been in the service of the defendants for nine years as a warehouseman at 22*s.* per week. He was married and had two children, and was fifty-three years of age. While doing his work he slipped and struck his knee. He had been unable to work since, and is still unable to do warehouseman's work. There was no doubt in his own opinion he could address envelopes, but he said that defendants would not find him a light job.—Medical testimony was given to show that the plaintiff could not do his usual work; while for the defendants two doctors said that they thought he could work if he chose. They believed that he was ultra-sensitive and that work would improve him.—Judge Lumley Smith thought that the plaintiff was very much better than he said he was, and if he tried a little harder he could walk. He was not quite fit for running up and down stairs or to do heavy work. He awarded him 10*s.* a week from July 15 (up to when he had been paid 11*s.* a week) until further notice, and costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re GEORGE H. WAUGH, L.R.C.P., Grosvenor Road, Belfast, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Medical Practitioner.—In the Irish Court of Appeal last week, before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Holmes and Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, arguments were heard in this case, the point in dispute being the ownership of furniture obtained on the hire system (see *C. & D.*, October 17, p. 611). Five counsel were engaged, and at the close of the arguments judgment was reserved.

Re HUGH SPENCER ROBERTSON, lately trading at Aubrey House, Aubrey Road, Walthamstow, Manufacturing Chemist.—The public examination of this debtor was held before Mr. Registrar Linklater at the London Bankruptcy Court on November 3. The accounts showed debts 147*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* and assets 12*l.* Debtor stated in the course of his evidence that he had been experimenting in the manufacture of artificial turpentine and a motor-spirit to take the place of petrol. The experiments were not successful, and his liabilities were chiefly in respect of them. The examination was concluded.

Re FRANK C. LANGLEY, 127 Praed Street, Paddington, Chemist.—The following are creditors in this failure (see *C. & D.*, October 24, p. 643): Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd. (16*l.*); J. Bell & Co. (7*l.*); J. Grossmith, Son & Co. (6*l.*); J. Weston & Co. (69*l.*); H. Bronnley & Co. (6*l.*); Hopkin & Williams, Ltd. (6*l.*); Hodgkinson, Prestons & King (6*l.*); Bailey & Terry (6*l.*); Ashton & Parsons, Ltd. (4*l.*); E. Schutze & Co. (4*l.*); Warrick Bros., Ltd. (4*l.*); J. Timpson & Co., Ltd. (3*l.*); W. Toogood, Ltd. (3*l.*); Smith & Co. (3*l.*); James Ewen & Sons (3*l.*); T. Christy & Co. (3*l.*); Simpson, Cullingford & Co. (4*l.*); Fassett & Johnson (3*l.*); Sanitas Co., Ltd. (5*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

DALY, C. W., and DONSTON, E. P., manufacturers of artificial teeth, Oxford Street, London, W., under the style of the American Plateless Tooth Co.

LUSK, T. G., and NICHOLSON, J. F., medical practitioners, New Brighton, and Wallasey, Cheshire, under the style of Lusk & Nicholson.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

TOWNLEY, TIBERTIUS, Hadfield, Derbyshire, chemist and druggist.

New Companies and Company News.

FLESHETTE, LTD.—Private company. Capital, 3,000*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of agents for the sale of toilet preparations known by the name of "Fleshette." Registered office, 135-6 High Holborn, W.C.

ERNEST KENYON & CO., LTD.—Capital 3,000*l*. Objects: To take over the business of a drysalter and chemical and indigo merchant formerly carried on by the late E. Kenyon at 94 Market Street, Manchester, as Ernest Kenyon & Co. The first directors are Mrs. E. G. Kenyon, W. B. Muir, E. N. Muir, and S. P. Johnson. Registered office as above.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.—The directors of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., announce an interim dividend for the half-year ended September 30, 1908, at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., LTD.—The directors have declared and paid an interim dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and one of 6 per cent. on the preference shares, for the half-year ended September 30.

BRITISH LIQUID AIR CO., LTD.—On the petition of the British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Mr. Justice Neville on November 3 made an order for the compulsory winding-up of the British Liquid Air Co., Ltd., but granted a stay till the following day, to give the defendant company an opportunity of appealing.

INTERNATIONAL PLASMON, LTD.—The accounts for the year to June 30, 1908, after providing for the preference dividend, writing 1,000*l*. off advertising account (in addition to this year's advertising), and including 2,943*l*. brought forward, show a credit balance of 5,137*l*., which has been carried forward.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Hadwen Jackson, chemists, druggists, and manufacturers of and dealers in medicinal, toilet, household, and veterinary specialities, 281 Ladypool Road, Birmingham, was registered on October 21. Partnership for ten years from October 1, 1908. General partner, H. Jackson, above address. Limited partner, Margaret Jenkins, same address, contributing 100*l*. cash.

ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI CO., LTD.—The annual meeting was held in Liverpool on October 30, Colonel W. L. Pilkington presiding. Commenting on the report, the Chairman said the excess of stocks on hand was due to trade depression and postponement of deliveries, but since the accounts were made up stocks had been considerably reduced. Under all circumstances the result of the year's working must be considered satisfactory. Mr. Connor, answering questions, said while the Board was favourable to a combination to maintain prices, the conditions offered were thought to be detrimental to the company, and the negotiations fell through. The report as given in last week's *C. & D.* (p. 682) was adopted.

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—Statements of the total amounts outstanding on July 1 in respect of mortgages and charges created prior to that date and not required to be registered under Section 14 of the Companies Act, 1900, have been filed as follows:—*J. Savage & Co., Ltd.*, chemists, Bradford, 1,075*l*.—*Thos. Moscrop & Co., Ltd.*, drysalters, Bolton, 80,000*l*. (debentures).

Children's Cough-mixture.

MR. C. L. DREW held an inquest at Fulham on October 30 regarding the death of a child aged fifteen months, the daughter of a railway porter. She had bronchitis, and her mother, on October 26, went to the shop of Mr. H. H. Busby, chemist and druggist, 98 Waterford Road, S.W., and bought some children's cough-mixture, which Mrs. Busby supplied. The child died next day. The mixture did not make it drowsy. The Coroner, in his questions to the mother, indicated that she should have called in a doctor and not gone to a chemist. Dr. James McHoul deposed that the child had died from acute pneumonia, and said that death occurred independently of the mixture, which, however, was an unwise thing to give, and if it had contained a narcotic it would have hastened death. At this point the inquest was adjourned for a short time, so that Mr. Busby could be called to give evidence. On resuming Mr. Busby, in reply to the

Coroner, wrote the following as what the mixture contained:

Bic. potash ...	...	...	...	5 grains
Nit. potash ...	...	...	...	5 grains
Syr. squills ...	...	...	...	1 dr.
Syr. aniseed ...	...	...	...	1 dr.
Syr. poppies ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Ipec. wine ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Water ...	...	...	...	1 oz.

That was five drops of syrup of poppies in a teaspoonful. He was not present when his wife supplied the medicine, which was a stock mixture. He did not consider that it was contrary to the Act to supply such a preparation without a poison-label. The following conversation between the Coroner and Mr. Busby then took place:

Have you seen the pink form issued by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as to poisons under the first and second schedule?—Yes.

It says, "Schedule 2. Opium and its preparations and preparations of poppies." You know that?—Yes, but I should not term it a preparation of poppies in such minute quantities.

It is not labelled "Poison," according to the schedule and the value of the ingredients. How do you get over that?—(Witness did not answer).

Don't you know your own Act?—Yes; but when I sell cough-mixture I don't put on it everything in it.

The requirements of the Act do not give you any discretion. Why not comply with the Act?—I regret it was not done in this case.

Mrs. Busby was then called. She was cautioned by the Coroner that she need not give evidence or could refuse to answer questions. Mrs. Busby answered promptly and fully, however, stating that she was asked for something for a baby with a cough, and she gave 4*d*. or 6*d*. worth of the children's cough-mixture. She was not aware that it was unlawful for her to sell it, nor did she know the contents of the mixture, and that it should be labelled "Poison." The Coroner thereupon remarked: "You prescribe what you don't know anything about. It is a very serious matter." He then read to her the Section of the Act bearing upon the sale of poisons. The mother of the child was called, and corroborated Mrs. Busby as to the incidents of the purchase. She did not know it contained poison, but had given it to her children before, and it did them good. Dr. McHoul, also recalled, said he was not acquainted with syrup of poppies, and did not know that it is a B.P. preparation. Replying to the Coroner, he said he had made a post-mortem examination of the child, and was convinced that the mixture did not hasten death, although he did not consider it at all suitable. Pneumonia was the cause of death, and not narcotic poisoning.

The Coroner, then addressing the jury, said the case was an extremely important one; but all the jury had to say was whether the death arose naturally or was accelerated by any drug. They had heard the doctor say it was natural. A more reckless case of prescribing, however, he had never heard. The woman was not even qualified or registered to sell poisons. If they accepted the doctor's evidence they must return a verdict to that effect. As to the other matter it would be for him to consider what steps should be taken.

The jury considered the death was a natural one.

Mr. Busby: I would like to say a few words.

The Foreman: The jury think Mr. Busby should be severely censured.

The mother of the child here stated that she had also given the child some ipecacuanha wine.

The Foreman: We think the chemist should be censured for not complying with the Act, and hope he will not do it again.

The Coroner (to Mr. Busby): You have heard what the jury have said?

Mr. Busby: I have been in Fulham thirty years, and it is the first time there has been a complaint. I may say that the amount of the syrup of poppies in a dose was two drops, and was quite harmless.

The Coroner: The schedule does not say the quantity, and it is wrong, even if absolutely harmless.

The inquiry then closed.

An international exhibition of hygiene is to be held at Rio de Janeiro from August 1 to September 30, 1909, in connection with the fourth Latin-American Medical Conference.

The Week's Poisonings.

FOURTEEN fatalities with poisons have occurred during the week. Of the scheduled poisons used, four were in Part I. and six in Part II. of the schedule, while in four instances the poisons were unscheduled.—William Hagyesi (24), a Hungarian in the Agricultural Department of the Earl's Court Exhibition, poisoned himself with cyanide of potassium. Love troubles and faulty accounts caused him to lose his mental balance.—Thomas Oliver (31), colliery agent, was found dead in his house at Garforth from prussic-acid poisoning.—The usual verdict was returned at the inquest on Dr. T. H. Hayle, Drake Street, Rochdale, who was found dead in his bedroom. Death was due to prussic-acid poisoning. Deceased had suffered intensely of late from insomnia.—Theophilus W. Williams, ex-Mayor of Lewisham, died from an overdose of morphia. Deceased was summoned to appear at Greenwich Police Court in connection with a charge under the Debtors Act, but failed to appear for the third time. It was then stated that he had died as above.—John J. Barry (26), a horse-keeper employed at Euston Station, died by misadventure from carbolic-acid poisoning. He obtained the poison from an unlabelled bottle and drank it in mistake for tea.—Oxalic acid was taken by Sarah N. S. Lancaster (21), basket-maker, Old Kent Road, S.E., because her soldier sweetheart was going abroad.—Lewis G. Dearden, joiner, Blackburn, ended his life by taking laudanum. A doctor's bill relating to a deceased son unhinged his mind.—Sarah Livsey (82), Tockwith, had lately commenced taking laudanum on retiring to rest. She died from an overdose of the poison.—Charles D. Comyn (54), Westcliff, Southend, who took tinctures of iodine, aconite, and opium, and sulphonal tablets for gout and insomnia, died, according to medical testimony, from opium-poisoning.—Frederick Tapping (58), wheelwright, Eastcote, died through drinking spirit of salt in mistake for whisky.—Catherine Pulfer (33), who acted as doorman to a Wimpole Street doctor, died from heart-failure accelerated by aspirin. Deceased took thirteen aspirin tablets in eighteen hours.—George E. Ward (32), a Redditch drayman, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid.—Frederick Penny (63), naval pensioner, Laira, Plymouth, committed suicide by taking spirit of salt.—A Leeds woman named Parker poisoned herself with salt of lemon.

Birth.

OWEN.—At Ellerslie, Hoole, Chester, on October 31, the wife of J. Edmund Owen, chemist, of a son.

Marriages.

ALLISON—PARKER.—At Christ Church, Silloth, on November 3, by the Rev. H. Humble, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Dixon, Vicar of Christ Church, Cockermouth, J. W. W. Allison, chemist, Cockermouth, to Ethel, second daughter of the late Mr. George Parker and Mrs. Parker, Mayo Street, Cockermouth.

CULBERT—MILLAR.—At 51 Exeter Drive, Partick, on October 28, by the Rev. W. P. Robertson, William Spence Culbert, chemist and druggist, West Main Street, Armadale, to Jessie Wilson, second daughter of Mrs. Millar, Fernlea Cottage, Armadale, west Lothian.

LITTLE—JOHNSTON.—At the Cathedral, Salisbury, Rhodesia, on October 6, by the Rev. E. J. Parker, Thos. A. Little, chemist and druggist (of Lennon, Ltd.), to Hettie Howard, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. B. Johnston, of Dundee, Scotland.

RICHARDSON—CRAIG.—At Holy Trinity, Rugby, on October 28, by the Rev. H. C. Wanstall, assisted by the Rev. C. E. M. Wilson, Joseph Richardson, chemist and druggist, second son of the late Mr. Joseph W. Richardson, Louth, Lincolnshire, to Ethel Moore, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Craig, Rugby.

Deaths.

COMER.—At Broad Street, Eye (Suffolk), on October 29, Mr. Ernest Edward Comer, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged fifty-one. Mr. Comer was a native of East Dereham, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. P. C. Yarrington there. He passed the Minor examination on July 13, 1882, and subsequently commenced business on his own account at Watton, Norfolk, where he remained until 1902, when he purchased Mr. W. S. Nurse's business at Eye.

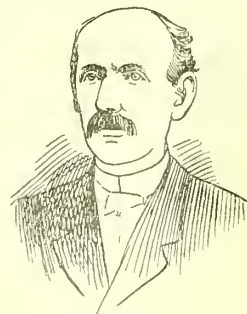
CROFT.—At Grimsby, on October 28, Mr. George Croft, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-six. Mr. Croft was the "grand old man" of Grimsby, where he established a record, inasmuch as he occupied the same shop at 402 Victoria Street for sixty-two years. His premises were the rendezvous for the poor of the town, who found in him a sterling friend, and he was beloved by them. In middle age he took an active part in public affairs. Thirty-five years ago he was elected a member of the Town Council, and thirteen years later was made an Alderman. Later on he was offered the Mayoralty, but declined it. Upon two subsequent occasions the offer was renewed, but he had no ambition to carry out the duties of Chief Magistrate. In 1892 he resigned his seat on the Town Council and took up a position on the Board of Guardians, being one of the first members of the newly formed Grimsby Board after it was divided from the Caistor Union.

HAWTHORNE.—At Bank House, Vine Street, Stafford, on October 24, Mrs. Mary Hawthorne, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Oliver Hawthorne, chemist and druggist, aged eighty. Mrs. Hawthorne leaves four daughters and four sons. The latter include Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, of Harley Street, W., and Mr. A. Hawthorne, chemist, Brentford. She was the daughter of the Rev. G. H. Rowe, and her brother, Sir Samuel Rowe, M.D., K.C.M.G., was formerly Governor of the Gold Coast. Both Mrs. Hawthorne and her husband were active workers in the Wesleyan Methodist cause. The late Rev. C. O. Hawthorne was the Wesleyan minister at Stafford about 1845, and about that time Mr. J. O. Hawthorne commenced business as a chemist and druggist.

HUTTON.—At Guernsey, on October 16, Mr. Thomas Walter Hutton, chemist and druggist, aged forty-seven. Mr. Hutton was a native of Guernsey, and gained experience in London, Demerara, and Malta, afterwards joining the dispensing staff at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was in business at Mitcham, Surrey, for some time, but ill-health compelled him to retire a few years ago.

MACDONALD.—At 8 Clarence Road, Southsea, on October 29, Mr. John Norman MacDonald, formerly assistant chemist to the Admiralty at Portsmouth Dockyard, aged fifty-six.

OWEN.—At Geelong, Victoria, on September 2, Mr. Alfred John Owen, pharmaceutical chemist, aged sixty-one. Mr. Owen was born at Bristol in 1847, was taken to Australia as an infant, and did not re-visit England till 1878. He was apprenticed in 1862 to the late Hon. John Hood, father of Mr. Justice Hood and founder of the business then carried on in Elizabeth Street, which afterwards developed into that still carried on by Felton, Grimwade & Co. After serving his apprenticeship Mr. Owen went in 1866 to Malop Street, Geelong, as an assistant to Mr. J. T. Thomas, well known in recent years as the returning officer for the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. Within the next two years the business was twice sold, first to Mr. Edwin Plummer, a brother-in-law of Mr. Hood's, and a little later to Mr. W. J. Bull. In 1874 Mr. Bull died, and Mr. Owen entered into partnership with the widow, and six years later became sole proprietor, but retained the name of Bull & Owen till his death. The first Pharmacy Board was appointed in 1877, Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo



having representatives. Mr. Owen was not a member of that Board, but in 1883 he was elected, and remained a member till his death, a period of twenty-eight years. About 1882 Mr. Owen prepared the basis of the present examination scheme.

ROWLANDS.—At Gloucester, on October 30, Mrs. Alice Irene Rowlands, wife of Mr. R. A. Rowlands, chemist and druggist, manager to Mr. J. Ward, of 32 Eastgate Street, Gloucester.

SAVAGE.—At Westcliff-on-Sea, on October 9, Mr. John Savage, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-three, Mr. Savage was formerly in business at Plaistow, London, E.

WHIFFEN.—At Croydon, on November 1, Eliza Whiffen, sister to the late Thomas Whiffen, of Battersea and Putney, aged eighty-one.

WILLIAMSON.—Suddenly on November 2, at the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, after a few hours' illness, Mr. Andrew Williamson, chemist and druggist (formerly of Fortrose, N.B.), for three and a half years the valued and highly esteemed senior assistant of Messrs. Garrad, chemists, Leamington.

Trade Notes.

THE NATURAL FOOD CO., Bethnal Green, E., have been awarded a silver medal at the Food and Cooking Exhibition for a loaf of brown bread made with Dr. Allinson's wholemeal.

MR. W. MALLMANN, Roermonde, Holland, whose artificial-perfume products were recently referred to in the *C. & D.*, is represented in London by Mr. Herm. Buchler, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C.

ELDON THEATRICAL COLD-CREAM is a speciality for removing grease-paint. It is a pure white preparation having a slightly pearly appearance, and is pleasantly perfumed and perfectly smooth. It is made and packed in an artistic manner by Messrs. Hall Forster & Co., Ltd., 6 Elswick Court, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., are the London agents.

MESSRS. R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD., have issued their new catalogue of Christmas specialities. The seventy large pages (12½ by 8½ in.) are freely illustrated with novelties for the chemist's counter and for private presentation. The variety offered in perfumery, sprays, and manicure-sets is worthy of consideration, and chemists who have not already received the list should write for one to 29-33 Berners Street, W., or 85-95 City Road, E.C.

SIMPLEX INHALER.—The annexed sketch represents an ingenious ammonium chloride inhaler to sell at half-a-crown which has been patented by the Haliflor Co., 9 Mincing Lane, E.C. The ammonia solution goes in the bottle and the hydrochloric acid in the bent inlet tube, the result being, when the mouthpiece is drawn, a steady flow of white smoke. Three months' supply of acid and alkalis is given with the inhaler, and a demonstration apparatus with orders for a dozen.

MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & SONS, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., find that on Monday, November 9, the Lord Mayor's Show will be in Aldersgate Street at 11.30 A.M., so that they must close their premises at 11. Will chemists please note? This is an hour earlier than the firm expected.

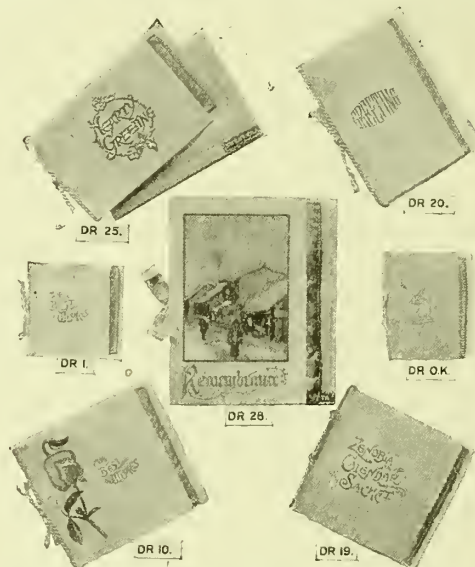
A TOPICAL POSTER.—We have received from Messrs. Arfie, Ltd., Rochester, Kent, a specimen of a poster measuring 3 ft. 3 in. by 2½ ft., and containing the following wording:

To avoid a hospital ward vote for, buy, and use Arfie, the great healing candidate. For bad eyes, legs, and all skin diseases. Of chemists, stores, or Arfie, Ltd., Rochester, Kent. Prices, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per jar.

MESSRS. KNOLL & Co., 8 Harp Lane, London, E.C., inform us that the prices of their new preparations Iodival

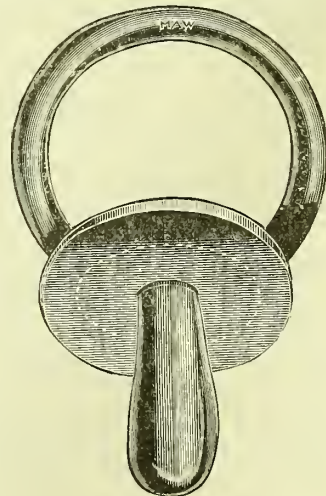
and Digipuratum (*C. & D.*, October 3, p. 534) are as follows: Iodival—powder (in boxes), 1 oz. 4s. 6d., 25-oz. lots at 4s. 4d., 80-oz. lots at 4s. 3d.; tablets (tubes of 20), single tube 1s. 6d.; 60 tubes at 1s. 4½d., 120 tubes at 1s. 3d. Digipuratum—powder (in ¼-oz. bottles), single bottle 6s., 20-oz. bottle lots at 5s. 6d.; tablets (tubes of 12), single tube 1s. 2d., 25 tubes at 1s. 1d., 75 tubes at 1s.

THIS GROUP OF ENGRAVINGS has been made from a series of Christmas sachets designed and carried out by Mr. W. F. Charles, of the Zenobia Laboratory, Loughborough. They are a novel form of Christmas greetings, and well suited for chemists to stock and sell, for the prices are moderate and the perfumes excellent. Within each card is



a silken sack or envelope containing an individual perfume-powder, and so sweet is the whole get-up that the sachets are bound to sell where they are introduced. We should add that each one is enclosed in a transparent paper envelope to keep it clean and to retain the full strength of the perfume.

MAW'S FEEDING-BOTTLE DEPARTMENT has received many laurels since three generations ago it produced new ideas in infant-feeding. It does not rest on these laurels, but seeks others. A few weeks ago there came to us from that department the "Century" feeding-bottle, which is of boat-type, but so constructed that when laid on either side the food gravitates towards the teat-end of the bottle, and no matter how the baby twists this bottle the food does not spill. It sells at 1s.—fifty years ago there was no difficulty in getting a guinea for a bottle not a bit better. To this achievement Messrs. Maw now add a patent soothing-teat of the shape shown in the engraving, and made entirely of hygienic black rubber. The teat is pneumatic, and the shield has embedded in it an aluminium ring that gives it rigidity. The soother is made in two sizes, costing 3s. and 4s. per dozen. They are of tip-top quality and finish.



SOAPS AND PERFUMES FOR CHRISTMAS.—Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., soap specialists, Bow, London, E., have this year prepared for the Christmas trade an exceptionally large variety of their soaps in souvenir boxes, either alone or combined with bottles of perfume or other toilet requisites. The cases which the Company usually employ for three cakes of "Excelsior" Savon Violette de Luxe, Savon Violette de Parme, Russian Violet toilet-soap, and Savon Mignora are sufficiently artistic to be, with the contents, acceptable as a Christmas present; but they have numerous special cases—for example, glove and handkerchief boxes, each containing a bottle of "Throne" perfume, a tablet of "Violette" soap, and a box of "Royalist" tooth-powder; and individual boxes, shaped like a crown and finished in leatherette, containing two tablets of "Riviera" soap and a bottle of perfume. There are also boxes of soaps only, covered with leatherette, bearing in gold scrolls such phrases as "With best wishes" and "The Season's Greetings"; and a dainty little case for gentlemen contains a stick of "Solace" antiseptic shaving-soap. The most handsome and attractive case of the series is a crimson-and-gold box containing a bottle of "White Lilac" perfume and two tablets of "Excelsior" Savon de Luxe. Our subscribers will find in the selection (full particulars of which they can obtain on application to Messrs. Cook) lines which should bring business at Christmastide.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representatives.)

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

We understand that negotiations are still proceeding in a quiet and informal manner between the various parties interested in regard to the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. It is clearly recognised by all parties to the controversy that, unless the Government can receive the assurance that all outstanding points have been made the subject of agreement there is no chance whatever, in the present congested condition of public business, of the Bill being added to the statute-book this Session.

Mr. E. B. Barnard, the member for Kidderminster, has given notice of the following question for answer by the Home Secretary on Tuesday, November 10:

Whether the Government are aware of the importance of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill to agricultural and horticultural interests; and, if so, when do they propose to bring it forward in the House of Commons for its final stages, having regard to the fact that it has already passed the House of Lords after full investigation by a Joint Select Committee in June of this year, and of the recommendations of the departmental committee in their report of 1903.

VERMIN-POWDER IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

In the House of Commons on Monday afternoon, Mr. T. F. Richards, M.P., asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the experience of the Board of Admiralty had been such as to demonstrate the inadequacy of nucleus crews for the proper maintenance of his Majesty's ships; and whether it was the general rule to supply vermin-powder, etc., for the use of ships undergoing repair. The First Lord of the Admiralty replied that the answer to both questions was in the negative.—Mr. Will Crooks, M.P.: Are not the Government liable under the Verminous Persons Bill? (Laughter.)—The First Lord of the Admiralty: That does not arise out of the question. I am asked whether the experience of the Admiralty has been such as to demonstrate the inadequacy of nucleus crews.—Several Members: Read the second part of the question.—The First Lord of the Admiralty: It is not the general rule to supply vermin-powder. It is only supplied when required. (Laughter.)

PENNY EXCHANGE-STAMPS.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, replying to a question by Mr. Henniker Heaton as to instituting a system of penny exchange postal stamps, said a reply-coupon could be bought at any post-office in this country and exchanged for stamps to the value of 2½d. in almost any country, thus affording a convenient means of prepaying the reply to a letter or the transmission of small sums of money. Contrary to expectation, the demand for the coupons has so far been

very small, and, unless the demand increases, he did not consider there is any sufficient reason for creating a coupon of lower value.

WHITE-PHOSPHORUS MATCHES BILL.

The following members have been added to Standing Committee A in respect of the White-phosphorus Matches Bill: Messrs. Armstrong, Crossley, Rupert Guinness, Halpin, E. Lamb, A. Mason, W. Nicholson, Nolan, Owen, Philipps, Stainer, and J. Thompson, Colonel Warde, and Dr. Rutherford.

THE FRENCH TARIFF.

The President of the Board of Trade informed the Earl of Ronaldshay in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon that he understands that the Customs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies has for some time past been considering proposals for the revision (mainly in the direction of increased duties) of the French tariff. As regards elastic tissues the Commission had recommended that the minimum tariff rates of duty should range from 200f. to 600f. per 100 kilos, according to the nature of the web. The existing rate is 200f. per 100 kilos, for all descriptions.

RATS!

We understand that the Duke of Bedford, who is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Incorporated Society for the Destruction of Vermin, is about to summon a Joint Conference of members of both Houses of Parliament to urge the Government to make it obligatory on County Councils throughout the country to take in hand the extermination of rats in their areas on a systematic scale, as is done in Denmark and some other countries. It is probable that a Bill on the subject will be introduced next Session, in view of the apparent disinclination of the Board of Agriculture to appoint a Royal Commission on the subject.

VERMIN-VIRUS.

The President of the Local Government Board, replying on Wednesday to a question by Mr. Ridsdale regarding Dr. Collingridge's report about the use of rat-killing virus (see p. 706), said his attention had been called to the matter, but the administration of the Act relating to the sale of poisons rests with the Privy Council. He is, however, to communicate to the Lord President the hon. member's suggestion as to the desirability of placing restrictions upon the sale of such preparations.

CHEMICALS AND PRESERVATIVES.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon Mr. J. Barker asked Mr. Lloyd-George whether the Inland Revenue Department have any list of chemicals and preservatives other than hops, which are sometimes used in the brewing of beer or which may be added to the beer after brewing; and in reply the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that from time to time decisions are given by the Board as regards substances submitted by brewers or the Board's officers, and refusal has been given in respect to malt, yeast foods, glucose, invert sugar, hop-substitutes, etc., when containing arsenic beyond the limit recommended by the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning, heading powders and liquids, or other articles containing saponin, whether derived from quillaia-bark or not, flavouring-essences, saccharin, sucramine, and other compounds containing saccharin.

[The Chancellor also referred to a list furnished by Mr. Austen Chamberlain on May 23, 1905, in reply to a question by Sir Charles Hutchinson, M.D. It was then stated that during the two years ended April 30, 1905, the following were materials used in the manufacture of beer in respect of which a caution as to their use had been issued by the Inland Revenue:—Heading powders, etc., Minoka juice, Dublin stout heading, optacreme, clarifoam, cortex quillaia pulvis, preservatives, etc., alginol, universal preservative tablets, phylax, salicylic acid, kalia metasilphite, antacid neutralisers, gypsum, magnesia sulphate, hop-substitutes, etc., optanin, Bradley's hop supplement, Estcourt's hop supplement. In the following cases the use of the article was objected to by the Board: Flavouring-essences, malt, yeast foods, glucose, invert sugar, etc., containing arsenic, peptomides containing arsenic and copper, Stoutine, Baines' combined heading and beer preservative, optacreme, ecumin, moussine, clarifoam, heading powders and liquids containing quillaia extract, saccharin, sucramine, and other compounds containing saccharin.]

Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

Discussed by the Central Chamber of Agriculture.

THE quarterly meeting of the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held at the Surveyors' Institute, London, on Tuesday, November 3, when the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill came up for discussion. The measure has already been before the Chamber, and efforts have been made to obtain an expression of opinion regarding Clause 2 (agricultural poisons) from associations and farmers' clubs throughout the country. Up to the present, however, there has been a considerable amount of apathy among farmers. The meeting of the Chamber on this occasion was an unusually large one, but most of the time was devoted to the discussion of the Meat Warrant question, and the Bill did not come up till towards the close of the meeting, when most of the members had gone. The chair was occupied by Sir John Dickson-Poynder, M.P.

Mr. J. Kenrick, Staffordshire, opened the discussion. He said the Bill is one on which the opinion of chambers of agriculture in all parts of the country had been sought. A letter had been sent to each of them on the subject, but only two of them had thought fit to answer it. They might therefore take it that the Bill was not one in which the farmers of England took a great deal of interest. His county, which he considered the most go-ahead in England—(laughter)—was one of the counties that sent up a resolution regarding it. The other was the adjoining one of Warwick. The resolution he had to propose was

That this Council is of opinion that there is no necessity to enlarge the scope of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act by admitting other than qualified persons to sell poisons.

Mr. Kenrick then glanced through the report of the Joint Select Committee, touching upon the special circumstances of Ireland and Scotland and the title "Chemist and Druggist." Speaking in regard to the sale of sheep-dips and weed-killers, he said, in the district he came from, farmers had not the slightest difficulty in purchasing them. There was not a town that he knew that had not four or five chemists from whom farmers could make such purchases. Wherever there was a town of a thousand inhabitants or even less, there was a chemist and druggist in business. Mr. Middleton, of the Board of Agriculture, had told the Committee he had heard complaints from agriculturists as to the distance they had to go to get these things; but he had to repeat that, so far as his own district was concerned, they had not the slightest difficulty in the matter. His personal contention was that the handling of poisons was a business that ought only to be conducted by those qualified to do so, and who were really used to handling them. (Hear, hear.) What the adoption of this part of the report would really mean would be that, instead of poisons being exclusively sold by chemists and druggists in towns, they would be obtainable in the village shops. They must all know as well as he did that, however good, however respectable, and however honest the village shopkeepers might be, they were not brought up knowing the principles connected with the sale of poisons and did not understand how to handle them. It had been said, very truly, that most of the poisonous compounds would be sold in sealed packets or closed tins. This might seem to some a recommendation of the proposal, but at the same time it had to be remembered that the village shopkeeper might sell these things not knowing what ultimately became of them, or knowing anything about them. So far as sheep-dips were concerned, he had not heard of any harm arising from its sale, and he had but used one kind in all his life. From this neither he nor anyone else had suffered any harm. He had only bought one tin of weed-killer. From this four or five fowls, a cat, and some birds were poisoned. (Laughter.) He only used the weed-killer once and buried what was left. Apart from this he had heard of several instances where damage had been done from carelessness in the disposal of weed-killer. There could be no doubt that it was a very different thing from sheep-wash, and the greatest precautions were required in its disposal. It was often put on one side and sometimes got mixed up with other things. Agriculturists should think twice before they approved of any proposal which gave the slightest chance

for an injury being done to a fellow-creature. Even if it were a little difficult for some of them to obtain these poisons when they were required, he thought that they would adopt a wise course if they viewed the matter from the standpoint of public safety, and opposed the proposal to extend the facilities for the purchase of these dangerous things. At the same time he did not admit that any difficulty in the matter was experienced.

Mr. F. Munz (Warwickshire) formally seconded the resolution.

Mr. H. C. Gardner (Worcester) opposed the resolution, and expressed surprise to hear a gentleman get up at that meeting and speak as Mr. Kenrick had done. (Laughter.) The only inference he could draw was that the Chamber to which that gentleman belonged included among its members a number of local chemists. They might have read the report, and as a consequence know something about the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, but he very much doubted if any of the other members had done so. What was the Bill? he asked. It was simply to extend the facilities for the sale of certain things that were now very largely required for the purposes of agriculture and horticulture. Many individuals and certain corporations had very ancient and exclusive powers for the sale of these, and they had only retained them by judiciously lying low. Had they not lain low these powers would have been swept away long ago. That was one point with which the Bill was going to deal. At present the pharmaceutical chemist had the power to stop the sale of these so-called poisonous insecticides and so on, and could put it in operation if they chose to do so. But they were very chary about the matter. In Scotland they dared not do so. There it was a universal custom for shopkeepers to sell these things. Years ago in his own town the Pharmaceutical Society prosecuted a florist for selling a weed-killer, although the florist was a most competent man to sell it. He asked those present who was the more competent man to sell a weed-killer—the florist or the chemist? His contention was that the former was the more competent, and that therefore he should be allowed to sell it. Mr. Gardner proceeded to refer to legislation on this matter, and how it led up to the Government taking the matter in hand, and said the Chamber should give the Joint Select Committee all the support they could. He pooh-poohed the dangers Mr. Kenrick alluded to, and after saying that the Pharmaceutical Society had never attempted to enforce their power regarding the sale of "vitriol" (copper sulphate) because they knew they would create a storm which would result in their present powers being swept away, he moved as an amendment

That this Council strongly supports and approves of Clause 2, Section 1, of the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill of 1908.

He did not altogether approve of the Bill as it stood because Clause 2, Section 1, placed restrictions on local authorities with which he did not altogether agree, and which were beyond those recommended by the Privy Council Departmental Committee. The powers these authorities were to have were not discriminate powers. Any local trader who desired to sell these things was required to have a licence issued by the local authority of the district within which he carried on business, but before issuing it that authority had to consider whether or not the licence was necessary. He did not quite regard this as discriminate power.

Mr. G. Courthope, M.P., said the question under discussion was one which many agriculturists viewed—and quite rightly—with interest. He suggested that further discussion regarding it be adjourned till next meeting. They would all agree that the Council meeting at that time was hardly full enough to give adequate discussion to all the points involved. He moved accordingly.

This proposition was formally seconded and agreed to.

DR. D. SPENCE, F.I.C., who commenced his science training in Aberdeen, has been appointed research chemist to the new department of Economic Biology at the University College, Bristol. Dr. Spence graduated at Glasgow in 1902, and, proceeding to Jena University, took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy after two years' scientific work under Professor Knorr.

Observations and Reflections.

By "Xrayser."

The Legal Reports

of last week were of somewhat more than ephemeral interest. First in magnitude, though not perhaps in permanent importance, came the testimonial of the jury in the soap libel case to the influence on the public mind of Lord Northcliffe's journals. Probably the young critics in the employment of his enterprising Lordship have been themselves astonished at the colossal damages they were able to inflict on great business firms by their flippant comments on perfectly legitimate transactions; but the 23,000*l.* verdict now, and the still more costly ones which have preceded it, must have convinced the Messrs. Harmsworth of the serious responsibility involved in thinking for the multitude, and it may be that when next the "Daily Mail" espies a dragon it will be content to look on while some other champion plays the part of St. George.

The Paregoric Case

at Blackpool is one of extreme pharmaceutical importance. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have not invariably gained credit when they have indulged in litigious excursions into other legal domains than those particularly included in their jurisdiction; and they took some risk when they invoked the Merchandise Marks Act to attack a practice which, though an apparent infringement of the traditions of pharmacy, could not be treated as an offence against the Pharmacy Act. But this practice of selling as paregoric a mixture devoid of paregoric's essential ingredient is such a growing public danger, and is so obviously an evasion of pharmacy law conditions, that the duty of the official trustees of British pharmacy to take some action had become imperative; and even if they had failed to secure a conviction they would have done suitable service by exposing the procedure. It is unfortunate that by far the majority of the instances of this practical defiance of the law are not analogous to the one hit at Blackpool. The specious label which intimates that this particular paregoric is free from the noxious drug so often associated with the medicine is a sufficient protection of the vendor. If the equity maxim could be trusted that for every wrong there is a remedy, there would be a way to deal with this difficulty.

The Defendants

made a good show in several other cases reported. The failure of the Apothecaries' Society to win their appeal in the action they had raised against a herbalist who had dressed a finger with a plaster, though brought in good faith in the public interest, is not unsatisfactory, simply for the reason that the section of the Apothecaries Act which authorises these prosecutions is out of harmony with the spirit of modern medical legislation. The judgment in this case will seriously cripple the future administration of this old statute, especially because of the difficulty of exactly discriminating between medical and surgical treatment. In old times an ointment was applied to the head to restore memory, and there were few diseases in which plasters were not employed. Presumably the adoption of any such method of cure would bring the treatment within the region of surgery, and thus outside the control of the Apothecaries' Society.

The Board of Inland Revenue may or may not have had a sufficient reason for prosecuting in respect of the anti-neurasthin, but if their only evidence was that which appears in the report, they will be wise to submit to their defeat. Apparently they relied on the word "dose" and the expression "prescribed by eminent physicians," and

argued that these phrases would suggest to the man in the street that the article was a medicine. They might; but they ought not to suffice to convince the Judge on the Bench.

Most gratifying of any of the defeats of prosecuting bodies is that of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, who objected to a dog-dealer, who apparently did not pretend to treat animals medically, describing herself as a "canine specialist." They got a decree some time ago against a regular dog and cat doctor who used this designation, and that was straining the rights of English people to the English language pretty severely; their attempt to extend their rights to a business with which they have no concern was curiously unwise. If they had succeeded it would have been the turn of "horsey" or "doggy" men next.

The lithia-water decision at Bournemouth is not one which chemists should welcome. Lithia-water is a remedy, and it is to our interest that the public should be able to have confidence in its uniformity. It will now be important to have guarantees from the makers that each bottle contains 5 grains, or whatever may be the proper dose, and to pass this guarantee on to consumers.

The Figures

quoted last week from the "Financial Times" in reference to Messrs. Hodder's business are not encouraging to investors in drug-trade shares. If we assume that the gross profits tabulated for the past seven years represent 25 per cent. of the turnover, it follows that the working expenses have grown in those seven years from about 18½ to 21½ per cent. of the total takings. It should be explained that this proportion includes "depreciation, interest, and other fixed charges"; but the increase of expenses is expressly attributed to "salaries, rent, taxes, and other trade charges." It is possible that in Messrs. Hodder's case some exceptional advance of rent has occurred, but the only item that we all know to be progressing is that of salaries. For the consolation of companies it may be stated that the price of qualified service is likely to go still higher in the near future. The supply is evidently contracting, and if the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill should pass in anything like its existing form there must follow an increased demand for certificated assistants. Of course this will equally affect all pharmaceutical employers, but it will be a welcome condition to assistants themselves and to single-handed owners of businesses; for the necessary consequence is likely to be a gradual rise in the rate of profit on drugs.

The Opposition

to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill from chemists is not, as well as can be judged, sufficiently widespread nor sufficiently weighty to cause our present negotiators to modify their action. But it may have vigour enough to find a voice in the House of Commons if the measure should be proposed this Session, and so scanty is the time available that a little obstruction may compel the postponement of proceedings to next year. It is not necessary to hold such a consequence out as a particularly serious calamity, nor need we trouble ourselves much about the suggestion that if we reject what is now offered, Mr. Almeric FitzRoy will give us nothing at all in the way of compensation next year. We are not so helpless or friendless as that threat implies. But before any chemist associates himself with the irreconcilable policy advocated in some quarters he might consider carefully what he is fighting for, and realise, perhaps, that he is preventing, for the time at least, a compromise on the company difficulty which would preserve us in future from the competition of absolutely unqualified persons, and would recognise at least one qualified controller in every new company as essential; and that he is rejecting this for the gratification of a sentiment which he cannot enforce.

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Editorial Comments.

Drug-trade Census.

THE Census of Production Office issued on October 30 the schedule of questions relating to the drug, fine chemicals, and perfumery trades. The schedule and the instructions for filling it up have been prepared after consultation with leading manufacturers engaged in these industries, and substantially it follows the lines adopted in the Heavy Chemicals schedule. The manner of consultation is open to some criticism, casual consultations with wholesale druggists and others being, as far as we can ascertain, all that has been done in this case. This has sufficed for the elimination of gross technical errors, but the document scarcely reflects the perfection which might have been attained if several leading manufacturers had been called in consultation together. Nine questions are submitted, of which eight are compulsory. They are here dealt with in order:

1. Nature of trade or business, the main features only required—e.g., fine chemical manufacturers, drugs, manufacturers, manufacturers of photographic materials, etc.
2. The year of return, which should, as a rule, be in respect to 1907, but, if necessary, the particulars may be for the financial year June 30, 1907, to June 30, 1908.
3. Relates to the year of return. Instructions are given as to the manner in which the information is to be given, the following being articles for which a return of the quantities (tons, cwt., etc.) and net selling-value is requested: Borax, British-prepared saltpetre, cream of tartar, tartaric acid, other fine and pharmaceutical chemicals (including chloroform, ethers, quinine, and other alkaloids, etc.), drugs and galenic preparations, patent medicines, prepared foods, toilet soap, perfumery and toilet preparations (except perfumed spirits and toilet soap), perfumed spirits (gals.), natural and artificial essential oils (lb.), photographic materials, plates, paper, and films (values). All other products (specify principal kinds and values separately).

This last-named section is the most important question. We note that if other business is carried on, such as heavy chemicals or those used in the textile industries, then application should be made for an appropriate supplementary schedule. The output to be stated must include not only the goods made and sold in the year of return, but also those made in the year and in stock at the end of the year. In dealing with partly manufactured and finished products discrimination must be used, so that the same goods are not included twice. For example, a firm making pharmaceutical chemicals, some of which are sold as such, while another part is used at the same works in the manufacture of galenical preparations, the pharmaceutical chemicals so used are not to be included in the output of pharmaceutical chemicals, as their value will be included in the value of the galenical preparations made, and so on. Where separate accounts are not kept corresponding to the lines of production the total output should be given accurately, and the best possible estimate made of the opportunity of production between the various classes. Goods simply bought and resold without further work are not to be included, but products mixed, compounded, or refined are to be returned as finished products. In order to ascertain the net selling value, discounts and out-of-pocket expenditure for freight, cartage, and agency must be deducted, but the cost of cartage and delivery by the firm's own staff and the salaries and expenses of travellers solely employed by the firm must not be deducted. Packing-cases, bottles, etc., where not returnable, may be included in the value of the goods, but not when they are returnable. The value of goods in stock at the end of the year should be estimated at ruling market prices. The value of any work done for a firm by other firms, such as drug-grinding, must be stated; the value of such work being stated separately in reply to Question 5, and will ultimately be deducted by the Department. All goods made by the firm and not already specified in the form must appear under the heading "All Other Products," and where a firm makes its own boxes, cases, etc., the value of which is not included in the value of the goods (*e.g.*, returnable cases made in the year and those in stock), these items are to be entered here. Under "amount received for work done for the trade" firms will include all work done for other firms on materials supplied by them—*e.g.*, drug-grinding—the value of the work done only to be stated. There is also a heading for "Construction and Repair Work," under which is to be included the cost of construction, maintenance, and repair carried out by the firm's own workpeople on its own buildings, plant, and machinery. Works defrayed out of revenue are to be included as well as those charged to capital account, the value to be stated being the cost of labour and materials. The fourth question is:

Materials used in year of return. The sole object of this question is to ascertain the net value of the production of the United Kingdom, which figures will ultimately be deducted from the output as given in the previous question.

In answering this question manufacturers have to state the cost of all purchased materials, including raw drugs, chemicals, oils, spirits, fuel, gas, electric-current, oil waste, tools, stoves, packing-materials, non-returnable cases, and all materials used by the firm's workpeople in repairs or construction. Machinery and plant bought or made in the year must not be included as "materials," nor is any entry to be made for depreciation. "Materials" in hand at the beginning of the year and used during the year are to be taken at the amount at which they stood in the firm's books at the beginning of the year. The value of materials in stock at the end of the year of return

and goods which are simply bought and resold are not to be included. In order to prevent duplication, firms are required in question 5 to estimate the aggregate amount payable to other firms for *work given out* to them, the value of which is included under "output" in answer to Question 3. This amount, which especially applies to drug-grinding, will, as already stated, be ultimately deducted by the department, as the amount is also shown by the grinders in their separate return of their output or work done. A return has also to be made of the number of persons employed (Question 6), this including wage-earners and salaried persons; while under Question 7 the number of calendar days on which an establishment has been open for production must be shown, as must also the average percentage of wage-earners at work on Sundays. Question 8 deals with (*a*) capacity of engines owned and (*b*) amount of electricity used. The final question (9), which is voluntary, relates to the amount of coal and coke consumed, and "is asked at the request of many manufacturers in all trades, and will afford information of great value and importance."

The schedule has created some comment in drug-trade circles. Obviously the filling of it will give considerable trouble to those who have not remarkably perfect systems of recording the receipt of and multitudinous directions in which materials are used; and if it does no more good than instituting more painstaking methods in these respects, the census may fulfil a useful purpose. But the Board of Trade's object is different. In this matter it is following the lead of Germany and the United States. In the latter country a census of manufacturers is taken every five years, and the account we gave of the last one in the *C. & D.* of January 5, 1907, p. 17, was sufficiently interesting to show that a similar census for the United Kingdom would be helpful to statisticians. American druggists do not like the census. It is coming on them again in 1910, and already they condemn the inquisitorial methods which are to be adopted. They are working for a revision of the old system of obtaining information, many of the questions being regarded as impertinent and useless for commercial purposes. On this side also the London Chamber of Commerce complained, and suggested that as far as practicable the requirements should be modified, especially in connection with details which it was impracticable to furnish. An extension of time for returning the forms was also asked. Both requests were acceded to, and information since made public by the Department shows that the census is proceeding satisfactorily. It is not nearly so inquisitorial as the American method.

Bills of Exchange.

ONE of the most important subjects which came under the consideration of the International Law Association, the twenty-fifth Conference of which was recently held at Budapest, was "The Unification of the Law of Bills of Exchange." Very early in the commercial history of Europe bills of exchange were found to be a most convenient form of transferring credit, and, originating from the exigencies of the mercantile world, they were largely governed by the Customs of Merchants till the various nations gave these customs statutory recognition. The Conference took for the basis of its discussion of the subject the "Bremen Rules" of 1878, which have been partially adopted by other countries in recent legislation, and as the result of the labours of a committee and of subsequent discussion, the rules were further amended and passed for recommendation to the mercantile Powers for adoption in future legislation.

It seems desirable that those interested in international trade should have some idea of the provisions, and these we present in the following summary of the rules :

1. Refers to the capacity to contract by this means, this being determined by the general capacity to enter into a contract.
2. A bill of exchange must bear on its face the words "Bill of Exchange" or their equivalent.
3. It shall not be obligatory to insert on the face of the instrument or on any endorsement the words "Value Received," nor to state a consideration.
4. Usances shall be abolished.
5. It is desirable that the validity of a bill of exchange shall not be affected by the absence or insufficiency of a stamp.
6. A bill of exchange shall be deemed negotiable to order unless restricted in express words on the instrument.
7. A bill of exchange may be made to bearer.
8. A bill of exchange shall be negotiable by blank endorsement.
9. The bill of exchange shall not be invalid for want of date or place where it is drawn or payable.
10. The rule of law of *distancia loci* shall not apply to bills of exchange.
11. The mere fact that the bill of exchange was overdue at the time of an endorsement shall not affect the character of this endorsement as such.
12. The acceptance of a bill of exchange must be in writing on the bill itself. The signature of the drawee (without additional words) written on its surface is acceptance.
13. The drawee may accept for a less sum than the amount of the bill; any other restriction should be equivalent to refusal.
14. In the case of dishonour for non-acceptance or for conditional acceptance, the holder shall have an immediate right of action against the drawer, the indorser, and any other parties liable for payment of the amount of the bill and expenses less discount.
15. Where an acceptance is written on a bill and the drawee has parted with the possession of it or has given written notice to, or according to the directions of the person entitled to the bill that he has accepted it, the cancellation of the acceptance shall be of no effect.
16. Where the acceptor shall have committed an act of bankruptcy before due date the holder shall have an immediate right of action against the drawer, the indorsers, and any other parties liable for payment of the amount of the bill and expenses less discount.
17. No days of grace shall be allowed.
18. States that protest shall be necessary to preserve the right of recourse upon a dishonoured bill.
19. Immediate notice of dishonour must be given; otherwise the parties shall be exonerated for loss or damage caused by the want of notice.
20. Gives extension of protest in the case of *vis major*.
21. No obligation to give a duplicate without agreement to that effect, except where a bill has been lost before it is overdue.
22. The holder of a bill of exchange is not bound, in seeking recourse, by the order of succession of the endorsements, nor by any prior election.
24. The *donneur d'aval* (surety upon a bill of exchange) shall be equally liable with the person whose surety he is.
25. The owner of a lost or destroyed bill of exchange upon giving security has a right to payment of the bill by the acceptor, and against the drawer.
26. The limitation of actions upon bill of exchange against all the parties shall be eighteen months from the date of the maturity of the bill.
27. The term "Bill of Exchange" includes promissory notes but not cheques.

The provision of Rule 2 as to the words "Bill of Exchange" was adopted in the new German Code, and is an advantage rather than otherwise, as, although the use of the descriptive words is unavailing if other requirements are absent, it would prevent what has happened before now—viz., the signing by a person of a document which appeared to be a simple agreement, but was in fact a bill of exchange, and perhaps bad at that, for non-compliance with the harsh stamping-laws. With Rule 5 no one but the Revenue can quarrel, and there seems no good reason why the ordinary law as to stamping documents should not prevail. The present law practically makes the validity of a document which is, or amounts to, a bill of exchange depend upon the due payment in advance of the amount of tax—e.g., a

simple undertaking as mentioned above so worded as to be in fact a negotiable instrument. Surely the convenience of commerce should stand before that of a mere question of the tax-collector? The greatest flaw in the rules lies in 16. It is manifestly unfair that an act of the acceptor, of which the indorsers would probably have no notice, should be allowed to alter their contract to their damage. The contract of an indorser is, among other things, a guarantee that if the bill is not paid on the due date they (the indorsers) will pay it; and to incorporate this provision into any statute would, for anyone but a large capitalist, minimise the use of these instruments, owing to the risk involved. As regards 17, no objection can be taken to the suppression of "days of grace," and in these days of traffic facilities nothing in their favour can be urged. In regard to 26, the necessity for further multiplicity in the laws of "Limitation of Actions" does not seem desirable, and it seems to us a matter which may of itself be worth revision. Many of the recommendations already form part of British law, but much diversity still exists, and it seems desirable that the various Chambers of Trade should consider them fully.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

The arrangements for the reception of this Congress in London next year are proceeding steadily and are well forward. Accommodation for the visitors has been secured in a number of hotels, and the arrangements for the meetings are also well advanced. The three great buildings in South Kensington—the Imperial Institute, the Royal College of Science, and the new Imperial College of Technology—have been lent by the Government for the occasion, these providing magnificent accommodation for meetings, receptions, and administrative work. In individual sections good progress is being made also, and as far as pharmacy is concerned, those who desire to contribute or participate should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. E. F. Harrison, Ph.C., B.Sc., 55 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

The Most Popular Drug.

Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S., writes for the "Daily Telegraph" every week a very readable column under the title "Science from an Easy Chair." Last week he treated of the origin of opium, telling all those things that the pharmacist knows, or ought to know, besides dealing with the use of opium in India and China. In concluding his remarks he says :

Forty years ago, at a dinner party where the leading physicians of London were present, it was suggested that they should each write down in order of merit the ten drugs to which they attached the greatest value. I heard from one who was present that they all put opium in the first place, and that mercury, iodide of potassium, and ipecacuanha followed in that order in the majority of the lists.

When we analysed 10,000 prescriptions in 1886, the dozen medicines or medicinal preparations which were most frequently prescribed were :

Spt. chloroformi ...	853	Ammonii carbonas ...	551
Potassii bromidum ...	717	Liq. ammonii acet. ...	548
Vin. ipecacuanhæ ...	696	Glycerinum ...	545
Spt. ammoniæ aromat. ...	566	Syr. aurantii ...	536
Quinina sulphas ...	563	Potassii bicarbonas ...	447
Sodii bicarbonas ...	555	Spt. ætheris nitros. ...	413

It will be seen that opium does not occur, but on going over the list once more and counting up all the preparations containing opium or its alkaloids we find that they numbered 1,278. This confirms Sir Ray Lankester's statement of what was the position twenty years earlier. We think the same would still hold good, for the days of "calomy and ladum" (as the Scotch doctor called calomel and laudanum) are by no means past, but there is a harking-back to old experience when a flip to the liver and calm to the brain got rid of "humours" (toxins), and allowed Nature to exert her healing forces without mental interference from the patient.

Business Changes.

MR. A. L. DAVIES, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy at Chertsey Road, Woking.

MR. A. J. McCABE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of A. F. Nichols, 32 Church Street, Croydon.

MR. J. W. SAMPSON, Ph.C., Cleveland Pharmacy, Bath, has opened a branch establishment at High Street, Batheston.

MR. A. J. WING, chemist and druggist, 69 Powis Street, Woolwich, London, S.E., has closed his branch pharmacy at 80 Wellington Street.

MR. R. S. RAMSAY, chemist and druggist, Auchterderran, Cardenden, Fife, will shortly open a branch at Bowhill, a rising mining district.

THE business carried on by Mr. J. S. Clarkson, pharmaceutical chemist, at 165 Whitecross Street, London, E.C., has been acquired by Noble's Drug Stores, Ltd.

MR. JOHN G. KIPLING, 9 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., manager of the late firm of Thomas Hamilton & Co., export and import merchants, announces that he has purchased the business, and will continue it under the style of Kipling, Hamilton & Co., with the co-operation of Mr. D. W. Rodger and Mr. Bruce Hamilton in the export department.

Personalities.

MR. JOHN WYLDE, the principal partner of Thomas Keating, Union Street, Borough, has been elected Mayor of Southwark.

MR. R. J. SELLS, Ph.C., Tunbridge Wells, has been appointed a foundation manager of St. John's and Down Lane schools.

MR. W. J. BARNES, chemist and druggist, Dover, has been appointed a member of the local Higher Education Committee.

MRS. T. W. SURMAN has received many kind letters of sympathy with her in her bereavement, and desires to thank all the writers.

MR. R. FEATHER CLARKE, J.P., Ph.C., has been appointed to exercise the powers of the Lunacy Act of 1890 within the borough of Gravesend.

THE KING has granted his Royal licence and authority to Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., to wear the decoration of the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Italy conferred upon him.

MR. G. R. HANKINSON, chemist, High Street, Uttoxeter, has been unanimously elected Vice-President of the Uttoxeter Traders' Association, of which he is one of the founders.

MR. WALTER HOWELL WILLIAMS IDRIS, of the Middle Temple, son of Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., has passed the Real Property and Conveyancing Examination of the Council of Legal Education.

MR. T. R. PERKINS, chemist and druggist, Henley-in-Arden, read a paper entitled "Off the Beaten Track" at the opening of the session of the Railway Club last month, and it has since been published.

MR. E. F. HARRISON, B.Sc., Ph.C., F.I.C., F.C.S., who was appointed on Wednesday a member of the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners for England and Wales, is in practice as a consulting chemist at Chancery Lane. He was apprenticed to Mr. J. H. Read, chemist, Victoria Street, Westminster, and like the senior apprentice of his day (Mr. Grantley Tingle) took a Bell Scholarship. While at the School of Pharmacy he obtained honours in all subjects, passed the Minor examination in April 1891, and the Major in July, finishing with the Society's bronze medal in the annual competition among Major men. Mr. Harrison remained at the Square for some time doing research-work under Pro-

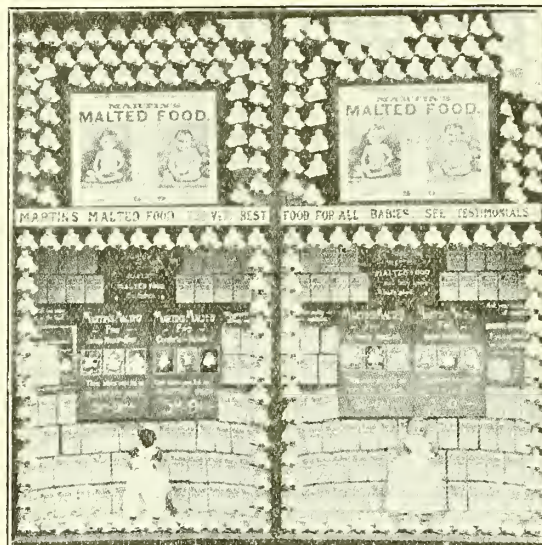


MR. HARRISON.

fessor Dunstan, then went to Newcastle-on-Tyne on Messrs. Brady & Martin's staff, thence coming south to Dartford, where he took charge of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s laboratory. He was with them several years before he decided to start in practice on his own account. Mr. Harrison is a Fabian, therefore a man of advanced views, but is gifted with an unusual share of sound judgment when he expresses an opinion.

Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs. We pay for what we use.



Food Display.

In this photograph of an arrangement by Mr. H. A. Martin, Willow Bridge Street, Leicester, the whole of the window is seen. The upper part of the window is covered with babies, while two show-cards testify to the merits of Martin's malted food—"Babies, babies everywhere!" By the remarks made by old, young, and middle-aged, Mr. Martin felt that the exhibit was one that fulfilled his object. One old lady in particular used to take the baby she nursed (a grandchild) regularly every morning to look at the babies, and those mothers on the look-out to find something good to feed baby on, stepped inside and had a sample.

Recent Wills.

THE LATE MR. HERMANN RUBECK, essential-oil distiller, 59 Mark Lane, E.C., left estate of the gross value of 9,343*l.* 19*s.*

MR. EDWIN BERNARD HADLEY, F.C.S., who died on August 26 intestate, left estate valued at 4,572*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* gross, with net personality 4,493*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

MR. MARK LUKE KELLINGTON, chemist and druggist, Derringham Street, Kingston-on-Hull, Yorks, who died on July 14, left estate valued at 3,813*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* gross, with net personality 1,604*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

THE LATE MR. GEORGE NICHOLSON, F.L.S., Richmond, Surrey, ex-Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, left estate of the gross value of 2,020*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 1,970*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM BAILEY MACKAY, of Messrs. John Mackay & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 19,360*l.*, of which his interest in John Mackay & Co. is valued for probate at 6,998*l.*

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM BEALE, retired chemist and druggist, South Norwood, S.E., who died intestate a widower on September 12, left estate valued at 1,133*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* gross, with net personality 1,077*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Probate has been granted to his son, Mr. H. W. Beale, chemist, of 12 Portland Road, South Norwood, as one of the next-of-kin.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE only absent member of the Council at Wednesday's meeting was Mr. Carteighe. Mr. David Gilmour, who was co-opted in place of Mr. Storrar, was suitably welcomed, and he acknowledged the greeting. The most important item of the day was the announcement that the Privy Council have consented to exempt belladonna-plasters from the provisions of Part I. of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, this step having been taken owing to the representations of the plaster-makers. Mr. Gifford took the opportunity of protesting against the procedure of the Council in regard to the Bill, and was backed up by Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Hagon.

THE monthly meeting of the Council took place at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on November 4. There were present Mr. J. R. Young (President), Mr. J. F. Harrington (Vice-President), Mr. Walter Hills (Treasurer), Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. A. S. Campkin, Mr. W. G. Cross, Mr. J. H. Cuff, Mr. W. L. Currie, Mr. W. H. Gibson, Mr. R. L. Gifford, Mr. David Gilmour, Mr. A. Hagon, Mr. John Harrison, Mr. A. E. Hobbs, Mr. G. T. W. News-holme, Mr. C. J. Park, Mr. P. F. Rowsell, Dr. C. Symes, Mr. E. White, and Mr. A. C. Wootton.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been approved, a letter was read from Mr. Storrar thanking the Council for their expression of regret at his retirement.

WELCOMING MR. GILMOUR.

The PRESIDENT took the opportunity of welcoming Mr. David Gilmour (Dunfermline), who was co-opted in the place of Mr. Storrar. He would have, said the President, a difficult task in following such an exceptionally experienced man as Mr. Storrar.

Mr. GILMOUR thanked the Council for himself and on behalf of the North-British Executive. He was from the same county—or, he should have said, kingdom—as Mr. Storrar, and he trusted that part of Mr. Storrar's mantle would fall on his successor. He wished, however, to bear in mind the proverb, "Let not him that putteth on his armour boast as him that taketh it off." He trusted that his connection with the Council would foster still more the kindly feeling which already exists between the Council and the North British Executive. (Hear, hear.)

DEATH.

The PRESIDENT announced the death of Mr. Charles Harvey Tonking, of Camborne, who had been an officer of the Society for very many years.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The PRESIDENT next mentioned that Professor W. A. Tilden has been awarded the Davy gold medal of the Royal Society. This is a great honour, and is in a measure reflected on the Pharmaceutical Society, Professor Tilden having in early life been a Bell scholar.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

A number of members and student-associates were elected or restored to their former status in the Society. Two persons had their names restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists on making the required declaration and paying the restoration-fee of one guinea.

FINANCE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then moved the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee, which was as follows. The receipts during the month were:

Penalties and costs	£57 14 10
Subscriptions	28 7 0
"Journal" and publications	610 8 7
Restoration-fees	2 2 0
Rent and ground-rent	91 10 9
Registration-fees	102 18 0
School-fees	1,400 2 0

£2,293 3 2

Deducting from this the overdraft last month left a sum of 2,239l. 11s. 3d., from which the following payments were authorised:

On behalf of the "Journal" and pub- lications	£755 6 6
Stationery, etc.	52 12 10
Current expenses	200 0 0
Salaries, etc.	270 0 0
School and examinations	312 17 4
Law charges	55 2 4
House	275 16 4

£1,921 15 4

The balances on the Benevolent Fund were as follows:

Current account	£586 0 6
(recommended for payment £1 15s.)	
Donation account	14 0 6
Orphan Fund	179 9 0

The Vice-President added that the sum of 500l. had been received from the trustees of the late Mr. R. Bill Smale, Oswestry, and he had paid off the loan which the Fund obtained from the Westminster Bank. The Fund had also received from the Junior Pharmacy ball ten guineas, and the Chemists' Assistants' Association 8s. The Vice-President added that subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund were much behind this year. There appears to be a substantial balance in hand, but it has to be borne in mind that in December 500l. has to be paid away to the annuitants.

The report was adopted and the Treasurer was authorised to pay to the London Orphan Asylum 30l. for the maintenance of one of the Society's orphans.

L., M., S., AND H. COMMITTEE.

The TREASURER then submitted the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee, some of the items being as follows: Messrs. Parkinson's account for 57l. 6s. 9d. was approved and referred to the Finance Committee. The Dean reported that the School is quite full, and the committee agreed to the appointment of Miss Wren as an extra demonstrator for the present session, her work as Redwood scholar being deferred until next session. Various "extras" were approved of in the chemical laboratories.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The Report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was considered in committee, after which

Mr. CROSS, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the committee had before them an appalling list of applications for assistance. Fifteen cases were relieved, the sum of 211l. being absorbed by these grants, and 20l. was added to the Secretary's casual fund. The subscriptions to the Fund are, as the Vice-President had said, behind this year, but the committee were able adequately to relieve every case. The Government Old-age Pensions Act had been considered by the committee, who have made such arrangements as they considered necessary. A meeting was held last week of the secretaries of the different charitable institutions in London, and Mr. Bremridge attended. The meeting passed two important resolutions, which the secretaries undertook to place before the boards of management of the charities represented. The resolutions were to the effect that, where a recipient is entitled to a Government pension, he should avail himself of his privilege and that the charities should adjust the grant that the maximum amount can be received from the Government. It was also arranged that the various charities should work in harmony, so that, in cases where an annuity is paid from two sources, both charities should reduce the grant in equal proportions. Mr. Cross also mentioned that one of the applications was from a chemist living in his own house and in receipt of an income of 52l. a year. He wished it to be emphasised that the Fund did not exist to make grants to people who are comparatively well off.

The report was adopted.

EXAMINATION MATTERS.

The REGISTRAR made his monthly report on applications for registration as apprentices or students.

The report on the October examinations was laid before the meeting; this showed that for the Minor there were 133 candidates in England and 47 in Scotland; the passes being 38 and 21 respectively.

Later on a sub-committee of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee recommended that Mr. E. F. Harrison be appointed an examiner for England and Wales. The retiring examiners are Mr. Peck and Professor Palmer Wynne. Mr. Peck was named as an assistant examiner.

The committee had before them the nominations for examiners in Scotland submitted by the Executive of the North British Branch (see *C. & D.*, October 31, p. 692).

These appointments were confirmed by the Council, and the dates of the examinations in 1909 were also approved of.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL SUGGESTIONS.

Another part of the report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee referred to matters connected with the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The Hull Chemists' Association had written regarding the position of opium and belladonna preparations in the first part of the new poisons schedule. The committee decided to recommend the Council to inform the Hull chemists that the new schedule would not affect opium-preparations containing 1 per cent. or less of morphine; while in regard to belladonna-plasters the Privy Council has intimated (see below) that these will be exempted from the provisions of Part I. of the schedule. The chemists of Holyhead who requested that it should be made penal for chemists to take service with a company stores were to be informed that the Council could not recommend the action desired.

The Grimsby chemists were also to be told that action by the Council regarding certain advertisements in the Press would not lead to any useful result.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

The nominations for Divisional Secretaries in England and Wales and Scotland were considered and a resolution was passed making the appointments.

On the motion of Mr. CURRIE, Mr. Gilmour was placed on the Benevolent Fund Committee and the Education and Examination Committee, in place of Mr. Storrar.

A PROTEST.

Mr. GIFFORD: May I ask the President whether he is prepared or intends to make a statement regarding the deputation of extraordinary composition which recently waited on Mr. Samuel? The deputation seems to indicate an entire revolution in procedure.

The PRESIDENT: I do not intend to make any statement beyond that which appeared in the trade Press.

Mr. GIFFORD: The reply is extraordinary. It is quite unsatisfactory, and I protest against the whole procedure.

The PRESIDENT: Have you not said that before, Mr. Gifford?

Mr. GIFFORD: I desire to mention it in public and to protest against the way opinion is being manufactured. There is no reason why the meetings of chemists should be secret; there is nothing to say that cannot be told publicly. From the beginning the Council has never discussed the matter. A blank cheque was asked for, and we gave it.

The TREASURER: Are we to be allowed to answer these charges?

The PRESIDENT: I desired to give Mr. Gifford as much liberty as possible so that he cannot pose as a martyr. He seems to think that an overwhelming majority should be overruled by a minority of the Council.

Mr. GIFFORD (excitedly): I protest against the whole conduct of this business and the unfair treatment of members of Parliament.

Mr. HARRISON said he did not agree with the Bill; but it is not correct to say that there was no opportunity given to discuss the objections.

Mr. HOBBS said he objected to the suppression of news, not the publication.

Mr. HAGON: I protest at the treatment received by the minority.

Mr. CAMPKIN: Everything that has been done has been in accordance with constitutional usage; but I do not like

to have any suggestions of martyrdom made regarding the matter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read from the Privy Council Office notifying that, on the representation of the plaster-manufacturers, it is proposed to amend the Schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill by inserting the words "except belladonna-plasters" after the words "belladonna and all preparations or admixtures."

The Scotch Education Department sent information relative to the Leaving Certificate examination of 1909, which was remitted to the Education and Examination Committee.

The Salters' Company intimated that the Court of Assistants had appointed Mr. Chas. Gilling to be research fellow in the Society's school, as recommended by the Society.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies sent an Ordinance for the regulation of the sale of drugs in Jamaica for the information of the Society.

The SECRETARY said the Ordinance is a curious mixture; it seems to be made up of the Arsenic Act and the Poisons Regulations, and contains a provision that the superintendent medical officer may enter drug-shops and take samples when he desires. This seems, added the Secretary, to be going back a century.

The PRESIDENT: It is interesting as a curiosity.

Mr. WOOTTON: Is it actually enacted?

The SECRETARY: Yes; the copy is sent solely for our information.

N.B. EXECUTIVE.

The Assistant-Secretary in Scotland reported the resignation of Mr. Lunan as Chairman of the Executive and the co-option of certain members to fill the vacancies thus caused and by the death of the late Mr. Tocher. Mr. Rutherford Hill also reported the election of Mr. J. P. Gilmour as Chairman for the ensuing year, and sent a number of long reports regarding the private conferences on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill that have been held in various parts of Scotland during October.

ASSOCIATION RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions referring to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill were read from the following Associations: North Kent, Workington, Huddersfield, Whitehaven, Wolverhampton, Tunbridge Wells, North-East Lancashire, Preston, Dover, Brighton, West Riding Federation, Hull, and Pharmaceutical Defence Union.

During the reading of these resolutions several remarks were made by the "minority."

Mr. HOBBS, for instance, wanted to know whether the meetings at which the resolutions favourable to the Council were made had been informed as to the recommendation that chemists' titles be allowed to be used by companies. It would have made a lot of difference, he said. The action of the Council has altogether alienated the member of Parliament for Tunbridge Wells. The treatment meted out to him is hardly fit to be described in Parliamentary language.

Mr. HAGON said he had had the same experience in regard to the member for Bath. It is this treatment and the attempts to gag the minority that he (the speaker) objected to.

The PRESIDENT: When that member of Parliament told you the Council were giving away the title, did you correct his ignorance?

Mr. HAGON: I saw nothing to correct.

Some amusement was caused by interjections from Mr. GIFFORD, who contended that the meetings being private did not reflect the opinion of the country. It turned out after a while that the meeting of the North-East Lancashire Association was private. When the laughter had died away, Mr. GIFFORD explained that this was at the request of the Secretary of the Association. "The other meetings were private at the request of the Council," retorted the PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT said that altogether twenty resolutions had been received, and of these five-sixths were in support of the Council.

There was no more business of importance.

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Brief Records.

The Bradford Breeze.—A meeting of Chemists from Leeds and other places in Yorkshire was held at Bradford on Thursday evening, October 29, and was addressed by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones. His subject was the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The meeting was "private," so that it is with



some hesitation that we print the above sketches made at it, since it depicts more graphically than words could the most prominent participants. We learn on good authority that the P.S. to the right beat the P.S. to the left by twenty-eight to twelve, that representing the vote of confidence in what is being done to get the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill through the House of Commons. (See below.)

Guildford Chemists' Association.—A meeting of this Association was held at the Angel Hotel on October 28, Mr. Inman in the chair. Messrs. Wilson (Dorking) and Wilson (Guildford) were appointed as a committee to make suggestions for the Pharmaceutical Society's Codex.

Barnsley.—At the annual meeting of the Barnsley and District Chemists' Association on October 29, the Secretary's and the Treasurer's reports were received and adopted and the following officers elected: President, Mr. J. Jones; Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. Rigby and Mr. D. T. Jones; Secretary, Mr. W. A. Bellamy; Treasurer, Mr. E. Nash.

Lectures to Juniors.—At the meeting of the Junior Section of the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association, on November 4, Mr. F. J. Barge gave a lecture on "Materia Medica." The attendance was very satisfactory, and points to a successful session. The next lecture will be on November 18, at 3.15 p.m., when Mr. Edward Turney will speak on "Methods of Study" and will comment on the work at the Dispensing Competition.

Thaet.—The third annual meeting of the members of the Isle of Thanet Chemists' Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, on Thursday, October 29, Mr. E. Bailey (President) in the chair. A satisfactory financial statement was submitted and adopted. Mr. Arrowsmith (Broadstairs) was nominated as Divisional Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society, and the following officers of the Association were appointed: President, Mr. James Hewlett (Margate), Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. R. Gibbs (20 Market Place, Margate); Committee, Messrs. Bailey, Bessant, and Holmes. An attractive programme was drawn up for the session, and the first meeting will be held this month, when particulars of a proposed buying club will be submitted.

Bradford.—A special meeting of the chemists of Bradford and neighbouring towns was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on Thursday evening, October 29, for the purpose of hearing Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones on the Parliamentary position. About fifty chemists were present. Mr. Glyn-Jones spoke at some length, pointing out "compensating advantages" to the chemist for the losses sustained if the Bill passes. Mr. Pilkington Sargent (Leeds) violently attacked the Bill. Other speakers followed, including Mr. Pickard (Ossett), who also disagreed with Mr. Glyn-Jones. A resolution to support the Pharmaceutical Council in its efforts was proposed, and Mr. Pilkington Sargent moved as an amendment "That this meeting oppose the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill in its present form." The amendment was defeated by a large majority, and the resolution was then passed.

Oldham.—A meeting of the Oldham and District Pharmaceutical Association was held in the Oriental Restaurant on October 27, a good representation of the members being presided over by Mr. C. Gartside. Mr. E. H. Holden was elected a member. Mr. H. Bagshaw was unanimously nominated Divisional Secretary. An animated discussion followed on "the Bill," and it was resolved that a joint meeting be arranged, if possible, with other local associations to have a full discussion and an interchange of views on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. Mr. T. Baker then read a paper on "Mushrooms and Toadstools," a much-neglected but interesting branch of botany. Mr. Baker treated his subject in a most interesting manner, his descriptions of distinctions being illustrated by two excellent coloured charts by Mr. W. G. Smith, an eminent fungologist, each showing about thirty species, one sheet of edible fungi and the other poisonous. He was heartily thanked for the communication.

Cheltenham.—A meeting of the Cheltenham and District Chemists' Association was held at 5 Promenade on Thursday, October 29, Mr. John Fletcher (President) in the chair. Messrs. W. Barron, J. A. Thomas, F. T. Palmer, H. B. Clark, W. H. Hampton, M. C. Mansbridge, W. Marchant, A. Lee Hall, W. Palmer, C. J. James, T. H. Hawley, T. Pattison, A. Hill, W. Minchin, G. R. Williamson, W. T. Slatter, J. Ward, T. W. Bolton, P. James, W. G. Humphreys, and W. H. Hill (Hon. Secretary) were also present. It was decided to pass round the official report on pharmacy legislation and to nominate Mr. M. C. Mansbridge for reelection as Divisional Secretary. A small committee was appointed to help the Editor of the "B.P. Codex." The Rev. Canon Gardner delivered an interesting lecture on "Faust" and Goethe's life, which was greatly enjoyed. The Canon was cordially thanked.

Aberdeen.—The chemists of Aberdeen and district held a private conference in Robert Gordon College on Wednesday, October 28, to discuss the latest developments in connection with the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. Mr. J. Spence presided, and among those present were Messrs. J. F. Tocher, J. Jackson (Liverpool), R. Hall (Woodside), D. Anderson, W. F. Hay, J. Paterson, A. L. Bruce, A. Birnie, H. G. Kay, R. Leslie, A. Mackie, D. Ritchie, C. Simpson, and A. L. Strachan (Aberdeen). Mr. J. Rutherford-Hill addressed the meeting (one of a series being held throughout Scotland at the instructions of the President of the Society). He said the two objectionable clauses in the Bill are being so amended that it is confidently hoped that they will allow chemists to withdraw opposition to the passage of the Bill. After the address Mr. Hill answered questions. Ultimately a motion was proposed by Mr. Tocher, seconded by Mr. Craig, and adopted: "That this meeting of chemists of Aberdeen and district approves of the policy of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in connection with the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill."

Halifax.—The Old Cock Hotel was the meeting-place of the Halifax and District Chemists' Association on Tuesday evening, November 3. Mr. W. E. Smithies (President) was in the chair, and Messrs. H. C. Brierley (Vice-President), Gibson Dixon, J. E. Binns, G. M. Cobb, W. R. Black, J. W. Tiffany, R. V. Sutcliffe, B. C. Hodgson, W. R. Fielding, and P. W. Swire (Secretary) were also present. The President stated that Mr. Gibson Dixon, Mr. P. W. Swire, and he had attended Mr. Glyn-Jones's meeting at Bradford last week, and told what had been done about the Government Bill. The matter was discussed, and the following resolution (moved by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. Brierley) was unanimously adopted:

That, in the opinion of the Halifax Association, the Government should restrict to persons registered or qualified under the present Act the titles "chemist and druggist," "pharmaceutical chemist," or "pharmacist," and give to limited liability companies any new title they please to create, the meeting viewing with alarm the giving away of any title they had earned.

The Secretary was instructed to send a letter of sympathy to Mr. Clement Fielding, who is ill.

A Tiefert Bill.—Mr. John Dav presided on November 2 at the monthly meeting of the Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association. Messrs. R. Broadhead, S. N. Pickard, R. Gledhill, W. Blakeley, G. N. Gutteridge, J. Rhodes, F. Mallinson, H. Mortimer, and G. Walker (Secretary) were also present. At the last meeting the Association resolved to delay discussion of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill until they knew what the Pharmaceutical Council was to do. Since then Mr. Pickard, as delegate of the Association at a meeting of the West Riding Federation, proposed a resolution condemning the Bill. This action was now called in question by Mr. Gledhill and others, while Mr. Broadhead defended Mr. Pickard, who also spoke for himself. The discussion was

brief, personal, and warm. Ultimately Mr. Pickard proposed that the Association should pledge itself to oppose by all legitimate means the passing of the Bill as at present drawn up. This was seconded by Mr. Broadhead. Mr. Gledhill proposed an amendment that the Association should leave themselves in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society in regard to the matter. Mr. Gutteridge seconded. The voting resulted in a tie of five each. The Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the original resolution.

Camphorated Oil.—At the meeting of the Society of Public Analysts and Other Analytical Chemists at Burlington House, W., on Wednesday evening, Mr. F. W. Richardson read a paper on the analysis of camphorated oil for camphor substitutes, drawing attention to the use of synthetic camphor in camphorated oil, which, being optically inactive, renders useless the ordinary method for determining the percentage of camphor, based upon its optical rotation. A method was described in which the camphor is distilled off from a retort in a current of pure carbon dioxide, dissolved out in carbon tetrachloride, and the ordinary constants of this solution determined, whence it is possible to arrive at an accurate opinion as to the percentage of natural or artificial camphor present, together with any oil of camphor or turpentine. Mr. Richardson has determined the molecular weight by depression of the freezing-point both for the natural and for the synthetic product, and finds 152.1 and 150.6 respectively. He is of opinion that with the exception of the optical activity the two bodies are identical, so that provided the rubefacient properties of an oil made with the synthetic camphor are equal to those of that made with the natural product, he considers there is no objection to its use. Mr. Hehner in the discussion pointed out that the B.P. requires the use of natural camphor, and also stated that the oil should be dextrorotatory, thereby excluding the synthetic article; while another speaker suggested that an investigation should be made as to the relative therapeutic properties of the two substances.

East Aberdeenshire.—The annual meeting and dinner of the East Aberdeenshire Chemists' Association were held at the Station Hotel, Maud, on Thursday, October 29. The good attendance included Messrs. J. H. Low and A. Gall (Fraserburgh), J. Milne (Petterangerus), Alex. Milne (Maud), G. M. Cruickshank (Turriff), J. Christie (Old Meldrum), F. C. Macpherson (Newburgh), W. J. McGregor (Ellon), J. Collie and J. F. Tocher (Peterhead). Over a dozen apologies were intimated. Mr. J. H. Low, President, occupied the chair, and, on behalf of the Association, congratulated Mr. Tocher, Secretary, on his election as President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. In so doing Mr. Low spoke with feeling and keen appreciation of Mr. Tocher's services and abilities. He said "this honour has been obtained not by any wire-pulling or trickery, but by sheer, clean-cut merit." Mr. Low proceeded to refer to Mr. Tocher's accomplishments in pharmacy and science, and before concluding also spoke in appreciation of Mr. Rutherford Hill (who was present), saying that for pharmacists he works harder than any other man. Messrs. J. F. Tocher, J. H. Low, and W. J. McGregor were appointed a Formulary Committee to help the B.P. Codex Revision Committee. Mr. G. M. Cruickshank (Turriff) was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year, and Messrs. J. F. Tocher and Alexander Milne Secretary and Treasurer respectively. After dinner a private meeting was held, which Mr. J. Rutherford Hill addressed, on the present position of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and after he was thanked, Mr. J. H. Low moved:

That this meeting of pharmacists of East Aberdeenshire approve of the policy of the Pharmaceutical Council with respect to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

Mr. A. Gall seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to. The usual genial and fraternal after-meeting was held.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday, October 29. In the absence of the President, who is indisposed, Mr. Harold Wyatt took the chair.

New Members.—Messrs. J. W. Hawley, C. E. Jones, G. H. Cole, D. Badcock, and J. C. Sendall were elected members.

New President.—Mr. T. S. Wokes was unanimously elected President for the ensuing session.

Miscellaneous Communication.—Mr. P. H. Marsden said that he had a quiver of poisoned arrows and a snake's head which was used for producing the poison, also some virus from serpents, which had been collected by one of the professors of the University in Central Africa. He would be pleased to show them to any of the members. Mr. Wyatt mentioned that the poisoned arrows used by natives of South America and other lands never seem to have any

effect on the animal, with the exception that the blood does not coagulate, but remains liquid. Mr. Shacklady said he had also noticed the same fact.

PHARMACY NOTES

were then contributed by the Chairman in his capacity as reporter on pharmacy. They included the following solutions of dispensing difficulties :

Calomel	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxide of zinc	...	...	...	...	...	...
Olive oil	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lime-water	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water to	...	...	...	...	...	...

Made in the order written, an impossible mess resulted. Increasing the oil and lime-water to double the amount ordered, and mixing in the bottle by shaking, and subsequently adding the powders, rubbed up well and elutriated with the water, a better result was obtained. The best method was to use instead of water a 1-in-50 solution of gelatin to elutriate the powder, and pour into the oil and lime-water previously shaken together in the bottle.

Apomorphine hydrochloride	...	...	gr. ij.
Solution of acetate of ammonia	...	...	ʒiij.
Spirit of nitre	...	...	ʒiv.
Spirit of chloroform	...	...	ʒiv.
Aniseed-water to	...	...	ʒvj.

This turned reddish-green at once and finally a deep purple with heavy dark precipitate. The solution of ammonium acetate was neutral, and the general reaction of the mixture was faintly acid. Made alkaline with ammonium carbonate, the mixture still changed colour, but remained green in tint without the purple shade and precipitate. The progressive decomposition and precipitation are due to the action of nitrous acid from the ethyl nitrite. The mixture cannot be sent out colourless. The prescriber finally ordered the apomorphine to be sent in tablets, one with each dose of the mixture.

Tinct. nucis vom.	...	...	...	...	5j.
Tinct. digitalis	...	...	...	...	5j.
Sodii nitritis	...	...	...	...	5j.
Syrupi mori	...	...	...	...	5vj.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	...	5vj.

A reddish-brown colour was developed in this, due to the action of nitrous acid (liberated from the nitrite by the acidity of the syrup) upon the colouring matter of the tincture of *nux vomica*.

Sodii nitritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	Miss.
Sodii bromidi ...	...	...	...	...	...	Miss.
Tinct. digitalis	...	...	...	...	...	5j.
Syrupi mori	...	...	...	...	...	5j.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	...	...	5vj.

Before dispensing this the syrup was neutralised with sodium bicarbonate to prevent any possibility of bromine being liberated from the bromide by nitrous acid from the nitrite.

Nodii bicarbi.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ol. cajuputi	...	...	...	...	...	mxxiv.
Tinct. nucis vom.	...	...	...	...	...	xij.
Tinct. chlorof. comp.	...	...	...	...	...	xij.
Glycerini	...	...	...	...	...	j.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	...	...	xvj.

This is an example of an extremely dangerous class of mixtures—viz., those containing an alkali, an alkaloidal tincture, and excess of chloroform; part of the last falls to the bottom of the bottle, and carries with it in solution the alkaloids from the nux vomica, so that the patient, by carelessness in shaking the mixture, might have the whole of these alkaloids at one dose. It is most important to put a “shake” label on these mixtures, and to add a drachm or two of acacia mucilage as well, so as to reduce the danger to a minimum.

Hydr. c. cretâ ...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Pil. rhei comp.	...	...	...	gr. iv.
Ol. theobrom. ad	...	...	...	gr. xv.

Ft. suppos.

This unusual combination offered no difficulty when made with the equivalent of powder for compound rhubarb pill.

Hydrarg. iodid. rub.	...	...	...	gr. XX.
Potassii iodidi	...	...	...	gr. XL.
Atropinæ sulph.	...	...	...	gr. iss.
Tinct. lavand. co.	...	...	...	ʒj.
Glycerinum ad	...	...	...	ʒj.

Ft. pigmentum.

Dissolve the iodides with the aid of gentle heat in half the glycerin, and the atropine in the remainder with the tincture. When cool mix the two solutions. No appreciable precipitate was produced for a considerable time. Though this formula was chemically incompatible, physiologically it seemed all right, for the doctor said it did what he wanted.

Reduced iron	gr. ij.
Thymol	gr. iss.
Extract of nux vomica	gr. ss.
Extract of henbane	gr. ss.
Calomel	gr. ʒ.

Make a pill. Send twelve.

Two grains of tragacanth powder was used for the twelve pills, and syrup of glucose q.s. produced a fine pill-mass cutting easily, weighly 67 grains, and making a pill of 4-grain size. A Spanish prescription ran as follows:

Terpina	...	...	...	...	20 centigramos
Benzoato sodico	...	...	...	...	35 centigramos
Polvero de Dover	...	...	...	...	8 centigramos
Para ostia. No. 24. Cuatro al dia.					
Tintura de estrofolanto	...	...	...	...	15 gramos
Ocho gotas dos veces al dia.					

There was no difficulty except that the Spanish tincture is four times the strength of the B.P., and therefore the dose—8 drops—appeared at first sight to be dangerously large. The patient had been instructed by the doctor to use the special dropper, the "cuentagotas," of the Spanish Pharmacopoeia, or "compte-gouttes" of the French Codex, which delivers 58 drops of the tincture to the gram. As the maximum dose given in the Spanish Pharmacopoeia for tincture of strophanthus is 50 centigrammes, or 29 drops, the amount prescribed was well within the mark. This illustrates the dangers to which one may be exposed when dealing with foreign prescriptions if one is not well versed in the language of the country, and unless one has a fair knowledge of its methods of pharmacy. This was further illustrated by the following:

Gliccrina fenicada	...	...	...	150 gramos
Para tomarse a razon de una cucharadita das veces al dia en una capata de agua despues de las comidas.				

[Carbolised glycerin ... 150 grams]

One teaspoonful twice daily in a wineglassful of water after meals.]

The Spanish preparation is 1 per cent. of carbolic acid, so that if the B.P. had been used one can quite see what the result to the patient would have been. Mr. Wyatt also gave the following French prescription as further illustration:

Nitrate de pilocarpine	...	...	1 gramme
Teinture de cantharides	...	...	30 grammes
Teinture de quinquina	...	...	30 grammes
Teinture de jaborandi	...	...	30 grammes
Teinture de noix vomique	...	...	30 grammes
Rhum	...	...	30 grammes
Alcoolat vulnéraire	...	...	30 grammes
Glycerine	...	...	50 grammes
Alcool à 90°	...	...	130 grammes
Eau q.s. pour	...	...	500 grammes

Faire une lotion pour les cheveux.

The French tincture of cantharides is 1 in 10, or eight times the strength of the B.P., so that were this latter to be used, the preparation would be of little or no use as a "hair-grower." Mr. Wyatt impressed upon pharmacists generally, particularly the younger ones, the importance of making, as far as possible, a "hobby" of this part of their work. Any ordinary prescription-register, if properly kept and annotated, should be capable of furnishing associations with a continuous fund of "miscellaneous communications" which ought to provide for the members subjects for discussion in which everyone might participate.

Mr. T. Fell Abraham opened a discussion by proposing a vote of thanks. He said the two prescriptions containing calomel and apomorphine came from the same district, and there was a mistake. Instead of calomel he believed it should be calamine, and the second should have been heroine. The prescription containing tinct. chlorof. co. was far too strong; if made weaker it would be a useful thing. With regard to the Spanish prescription, he said the man meant a drop, and this was not a minim and never would be. Ordering drops is much simpler than ordering minims, and when a doctor orders drops it should be put into a dropping-bottle and let the patient count the drops. The size of the drops varies very little in the case of tinctures, but other liquids are regulated by the viscosity of the fluid. Messrs. P. H. Marsden, Parry, Shacklady, and Smith also spoke in reply. Mr. Wyatt agreed with Mr. Abraham's remarks about drops, adding that in foreign pharmacy a dropper is used which has a point 3 millimetres in diameter, and delivers drops of a uniform size.

Leicester Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Turkey Café, Leicester, on Tuesday, November 3, Mr. S. F. Burford (President) in the chair. Messrs. Hearnshaw (Vice-President), Hampton, Ough, Clear, F. Young, Fry, Rowe, Blockley, Cleaver, Cross, Clarke, Ward, Thirlby, Marsh, Lewis, McDonald, and Avery and Marfitt (Hon. Secretaries), were also present.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.—Mr. Burford gave a short address, in which he reviewed the present position of the average chemist, who, he said, had lain low much too

long, but he was hopeful of the future outlook. He urged that the best thing is to have a good personal equipment, to push more pharmacy to the front, and to foster original research. The scientific side of pharmacy has rusted, but must be burnished and re-invigorated. Chemists must co-operate with medical men, for as the latter flourish so will chemists. He foreshadowed an attack on proprietaries, and said chemists must add their influence to that of the medical profession in that attack. To sum up, he thought the chemists' best interests lies in fostering true pharmacy.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.—In order to obtain the feeling of members preliminary to the Nottingham Conference on November 19, a discussion of the subject took place. Mr. G. Hampton was inclined to agree with Mr. Lord Gifford's views. Mr. Burford was not disposed to wreck the Bill for the sake of the title, but would fire even the last shot possible to retain it. Mr. Thirlby was in sympathy with Mr. Hampton. Mr. Fry said companies have been in possession of the title for years already, so it is not exactly giving it them as a new thing. Mr. Hearnshaw said it was an indignity that the title had been filched, but the chemists of the past were to blame. He advocated backing up the Bill, for even if it were not amended at all, chemists would be in no worse position than now, but possibly better. Mr. Ward agreed, and other members having spoken in the same strain, Mr. Hearnshaw moved, and Mr. Hampton seconded, a resolution that the meeting support the Bill, but urge the Society to use every effort to obtain favourable amendments. This was carried unanimously.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.—Mr. Hind mentioned that he had been asked by the Society to retain office as Divisional Secretary for Leicester, and had consented. Some discussion took place on the difficulty of getting men to take the office.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL PRIZES.—After discussion Mr. Ough proposed, Mr. Avery seconded, and it was agreed

That prizes be given for competition by pharmaceutical students in both the Chemistry and Botany classes at the Technical Schools. Two prizes of the value of 10s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. respectively to each class, providing eight or more compete. If less than eight and more than four compete one prize only shall be given; if less than four no prize to be given at all.

SWAMP ROOT.—Mr. E. B. Ward read letters from the Dr. Kilmer Co. regarding samples and circulars of "Swamp Root," and characterised this offer as "a piece of almost unparalleled impudence." Several other members spoke on the subject, and all agreed it was a monstrous insult to the self-respect of any chemist. This was all the business.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

105/6. Importers or suppliers of amadeu?

101/40. Who makes aspirinophen and bromiase?

258/4. Who are the makers of a machine for stamping tooth-brushes?

101/65. Who are the makers of sanoform or where can it be obtained?

104/19. Makers of indiarubber beetles, supposed to be a French house?

98/23. Where can "Depuratif de Guardia" and formant be obtained?

AT THE P.O. COUNTER.—Lady: "I've been expecting a packet of medicine by post for a week, and I haven't received it yet." P.O. Clerk: "Yes, madam. Kindly fill in this form and state the nature of your complaint." Lady: "Well, if you must know, it's biliousness."—Punch.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

THE first monthly meeting of the session was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on November 2. Dr. J. Lewkowitsch (Chairman of the Section) presided.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, the Chairman briefly referred to the death of Sir Thomas Stevenson, who was a member of the Society. Attention was called to a copy of the newly issued decennial index of the Society's "Journal," and applications for copies were invited.

THE NEW SESSION.

A few remarks were then made appropriate to the first meeting of the session. Dr. Lewkowitsch stated that the session is likely to be a memorable one because of the meeting of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which takes place in London next year, and in connection with which the Society is taking a prominent part. He asked for the loyal support of the members, and invited papers. The annual meeting of the Society is to be held in the same week as the Congress, and an appeal was made to the generosity of the members in providing the "sinews of war," as the arrangements are likely to be costly. An outline of the programme of the coming session was then given. The Chairman has initiated a scheme by which lectures are to be given by specialists on every subject of chemical industry. All the Sections of the Society are to be engaged on the scheme. The lecturers are to survey the whole subject, and the project is expected to occupy some years. The lecture that evening was the first of the series. Professor Adolf Frank had hoped to be present to deliver his discourse, but was prevented by illness. In his absence the Chairman read the lecture, of which the following is an abstract:

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURE

The lecturer began by referring to the connection between chemical research and agricultural practice, which began in the researches of Liebig. In his works, published about 1840, "On the Chemical Process of the Nourishment of the Plants and the Natural Laws of Agriculture" and the "Chemical Letters," he clearly and correctly defines the lines upon which the development of modern agriculture has taken place, and which alone offered the possibility to give and to secure bread and peace to a rapidly increasing population living on a restricted area. Liebig also devised processes for the production of artificial manures. His doctrines are laid down in the seventh edition of his "Agricultural Chemistry," published shortly before his death. He stated that the nourishment of all green plants consists of inorganic and mineral substances; that plants require carbonic acid, ammonia, nitric acid, water, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, silicic acid, lime, magnesia, potash, soda, iron, and some, in addition, common salt; that if one single link is missing from the chain of phenomena that bring about the conversion of inorganic matter into bearers of organic activity the plant cannot thrive; and that vegetable life is not influenced directly by the organic elements of excremental manure, but can be replaced by the inorganic combinations into which it is decomposed. Liebig found out by numerous experiments what particular salts are required by various plants, and proved that unless these salts were supplied in a condition suitable for absorption the soil became exhausted. The lecturer then referred to the alarm that was caused by the promulgation of Liebig's doctrines and to the many projects that were worked out to utilise town refuse as manure. Others better informed recognised that the mineral nourishing substances of plants could be supplied by less complicated means, such as from the rich deposits of phosphates, the nitrate fields of Chili, the enormous deposits of potash salts, and recently of the technical utilisation of the nitrogen of the atmosphere. The lecturer then referred to the appreciation in Great Britain of Liebig's theories, and how, on the recommendation of that great chemist, the mineral phosphate deposits were transformed into soluble monophosphate by treatment with acid. This, used as a fertiliser, was entirely successful, and other deposits of phosphates were found, until, in

1905, the production was 3,800,000 tons. This native phosphate requires 3,000,000 tons of chamber acid for conversion into superphosphates. Quadriphosphate is another form obtained as a by-product in the conversion of iron into steel by the Thomas & Gilchrist process. The total quantity of Thomas phosphate produced in 1907 is estimated at 2,700,000 tons. The phosphorus contained in 400 kilos. of Thomas iron can supply sufficient phosphoric acid to restore to 1 hectare (2½ acres) of soil what has been taken away from it by one crop of wheat or rye.

The lecturer then passed on to the production of potash—the second important mineral foodstuff of plants—mention being made of the use of wood ashes as manure and the large quantity of potash extracted from the soil by beetroot. As much as 250 kilos. of potash per hectare may be extracted from the soil by a good beetroot-crop. In 1857 came the opening up of the Stassfurt salt-mines and the utilisation of this inexhaustible source of potash salts. The first potash-factory was opened in 1861, through the efforts of the lecturer, the success of this being followed by new works, until, in 1905, 5,129,000 tons of potash salts were raised, valued at 4,250,000*l.* Of the total potash salts raised 16 per cent. is used in chemical industry, and 84 per cent. in agriculture.

Next the production of ammonium sulphate from gas liquor and furnace gases was considered; but these sources, the lecturer said, could not be depended on to furnish a sufficient supply for the requirements of agriculture. The extensive deposits of nitrate of soda in South America are another source of nitrogen, the exports from Chili in 1906 being 1,600,000 tons. The greater part of this was exported to Europe, 80 per cent. being employed in agriculture.

The rest of the lecture was devoted to the subject of the utilisation of the nitrogen of the atmosphere. The methods in use at present depend on the development of the dynamo and electric furnace. Professor Frank and Dr. Caro worked on calcium carbide as the raw material for producing cyanides and amides, and in 1895 applied for patents claiming the combination of atmospheric nitrogen with carbides of the alkalis and alkaline earths. The demand for cyanide in the mining industry caused these inventors to keep in view the production of cyanides and ferrocyanides, barium carbide being employed as the base of a process for making barium cyanide and potassium ferrocyanide and cyanide. It is found, however, that the calcium compound possesses technical advantages when the object is the production of ammonia. Calcium cyanamide can be easily converted into ammonia by heating with water under high pressure. The lecturer then traced the steps that led to the production of crude calcium cyanamide—nitrolime—until now this product enters into competition with ammonium sulphate and Chili saltpetre. The nitrogen is obtained by liquefying air by the Linde method. The necessity for obtaining cheap power has led to the utilisation of water-power on a large scale in various parts of the world. In Germany the heating-power of peat is being used as a cheap source of power gas which can be employed in the production of calcium carbide in competition with the cheapest water-power. The advantage to Ireland of the extensive peat deposits will thus be apparent. The production of cheap cyanides has resulted in the extension of the process hitherto employed only for gold to extraction of silver from refractory ores. Soda cyanide is produced by simply melting nitrolime with common salt, with the production of a substance called "surrogate," containing about 25 per cent of sodium cyanide. This can be made without difficulty in an installation near the mines. A substance called "ferrodur" can also be made by smelting nitrolime with fluxes, which is used instead of potassium ferrocyanide in tempering iron and steel. Other substances made from cyanamide are urea, guanidine, and kreatine. The nitro-derivatives of guanidine are used as "cooling material" in gunpowder-manufacture. The mention of kreatine caused the lecturer to express a doubt whether the chemist will ever be able to compete with nature in the artificial production of carbohydrates and proteins for the food of man.

DISCUSSION.

Professor Meldola said he could not help remarking on the harsh manner in which this country had been dealt by Nature in the matter of raw materials. Referring to the

influence of Liebig on agriculture, the speaker recalled the fact that it was Lord Playfair who acted as Liebig's intermediary in this country. Lord Playfair introduced the great German chemist to England by translating his papers, and made his researches known by means of lectures throughout the country. Professor Meldola then went on to speak of the many attempts that have been made from 1869 onwards to introduce the beet-sugar industry into Great Britain. He would like to have definite information as to whether it is possible in this country to grow beet profitably. He also asked for figures showing the comparative values of cyanamide and nitrate as agricultural fertilisers, finally referring to the utilisation of nitrogen by leguminous plants.

Sir William Ramsay said it was obvious that the Frank and Berkeland processes for extracting nitrogen from the air should be worked together. In the Frank process the oxygen appeared to be wasted, while in the Berkeland method it was an advantage to admit oxygen to the arc. Sir William then spoke in a very interesting manner of some experiments still in progress regarding the direct combination of nitrogen and hydrogen. It is known that these gases unite above a certain temperature, but the quantity of ammonia is small compared with the free nitrogen and hydrogen present. It has been found that the higher the temperature the smaller the quantity of ammonia present. When the temperature is down to 500° C. the two gases cease to combine. In the presence of radium emanation nitrogen and hydrogen rapidly combine, the action of the emanation being probably catalytic—it greases the wheels and causes the exothermic reaction to take place. The question that suggests itself is: Are there no other substances that will act like radium emanation in promoting this reaction?

Mr. Lloyd, taking the agricultural point of view, said beetroot cannot be profitably grown in this country because of the large area of beet-crop that would be needed to keep a factory going. Landlords and farmers will not co-operate to supply the large quantity of roots required. The main feature now in agriculture is the production of well-bred animals, and the growing of crops is directed to that end.

Mr. Denham referred to the pre-eminence of Great Britain in the recovery of nitrogen from coal. He mentioned a process for obtaining ammonia from peat by which a ton of dry peat yields from 80 to 160 lb. of ammonium sulphate.

Another speaker gave particulars of the work that has been done on the bacteriological side by Professor Bottomley, who has grown nodule bacteria of a specific kind for various crops.

Mr. Grant Hooper commented on the useful scheme of lectures that the Chairman had devised.

Mr. O. Guttman, as one who enjoys the personal friendship of Professor Adolf Frank, said it is wonderful the enthusiasm which he has thrown into researches which were only begun late in life. The oxygen obtained as a by-product in Frank's process is not wasted; it is employed in steel manufacture, while the hydrogen is utilised for filling war-balloons. Professor Frank enjoys the distinction of having had a statue of himself erected during his lifetime.

A vote of thanks to Professor Frank concluded the meeting.

NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

A MEETING was held at the University College, Nottingham, on October 28, Mr. O. Quibell (Chairman) presiding. There was a good attendance, among those present being Messrs. Golding, Harvey, Kempson, Paton, Pentecost, Rawson (Leicester), Timmans, Trotman (Hon. Secretary), and Ward. Mr. J. T. Wood contributed

FURTHER NOTES ON TANNATE OF GELATIN.

in the course of which he explained that the views he recently held have been modified by subsequent researches, he now having reason to look upon the precipitate, after communicating with Professors Stiary and Procter, as that of two colloids resulting from the opposite electric charges of the particles or molecular complexes of the two bodies, the gelatin conveying a positive charge and the tannin a negative one. An extremely complicated set of reactions ensues in consequence of varying conditions rendering the precipitate formed also of varying composition. As these reactions are practically the same as those that take place in the process that it is being attempted to render uniform for the estima-

tion of tannin, Mr. Wood thinks that the wonder is, not that differences are found between the results of various chemists, but that they are so small. He thinks that the solution of the problem may be found by a strict adherence to defined rules in carrying out every detail of the analysis. Mr. Wood also made some experiments to show that the addition of borax to the solution prevents the precipitation of tannate of gelatin.

A discussion followed in which Mr. Golding, Dr. Sands, and others took part. Mr. F. J. R. Carulla then read a paper on

THE USE OF ALUMINIUM IN THE ESTIMATION OF IRON, which gave an account of experiments made to show the adaptability of aluminium, when pure, to the reduction of iron from the ferric to the ferrous state for the purpose of its estimation either by permanganate or bichromate of potassium. Aluminium can now be obtained of 99.6 per cent. purity, and if it contain 0.2 per cent. of iron this is a sufficiently small amount to render its use as a reducing-agent perfectly safe. The experiments detailed were carried out with aluminium wire containing 1 per cent. of iron. In the discussion that followed Mr. C. Rawson asked why the author had not used pure aluminium. Mr. Timmans believed in stannous chloride, and asked whether Mr. Carulla had experience of it. Mr. J. M. Wilkie regarded sulphuretted hydrogen as an ideal reducing-agent for the purpose. Dr. Sands asked why aluminium should be preferred to magnesium. Mr. Carulla replied that although he was informed by the British Aluminium Co. that such pure metal is manufactured, and had been promised a sample, he had not yet received it. Stannous chloride is apt to undergo decomposition, and it is desirable to find necessary reagents in proper condition. As to sulphuretted hydrogen, in a laboratory where the gas may only be required for this purpose the inducement to use it is small. Magnesium may be a good metal, but it cannot now be as economical as aluminium. Mr. Carulla mentioned in this connection that aluminium was in 1889 3,256*l.* per ton, but now is only 80*l.*!

The Chairman announced that the committee of the Section had made arrangements to have a series of lectures on bleaching, which he hoped would be well attended. The opening lecture will be by Mr. S. R. Trotman, M.A. Dr. Kipping, F.R.S., has also promised a lecture. If this experiment should be successful, some other industry will be dealt with in the course of next session.

Drug-stores Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday, October 28, at 2.30, Mr. Walter Huntrods (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. J. H. Barnett (Leeds), Clement Crompton (Bury), Machin Chambers (Bolton) (Vice-Presidents), J. B. Clarkson (Treasurer), Eseriett and Childe (members of the Council), A. Dobson (Secretary), R. S. Smith (Local Secretary, Liverpool), Jno. Jarman (Bury), J. G. Tomlinson (Hollinwood), E. Walters (London), A. Whalley (Sale), W. H. Lote (Chesterfield), J. Rutter (Winsford), W. J. Hollywood (Liverpool), J. E. Simpson, S. Lewis, A. O. Belshaw, W. Clapham, E. Bayley, and E. Smith (Manchester), S. Rosenberg (Leeds), R. Crossland, R. Hunt, and O. Hooley (Nottingham), C. E. Donnelly, T. Stevenson, and Chas. Crane (Bolton).

REPORTS.—The Treasurer submitted the accounts and his report. The Secretary also submitted his report, and in the course of his remarks stated that the work had been carried out more economically than in previous years. He suggested that it would be an advantage if representatives of the large towns were appointed and could assist the Council in its work.—Messrs. Wilson and Mitchell, the Auditors, in submitting their report, stated that the accounts had been well kept. The reports were adopted.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.—Mr. Huntrods, in the course of his address, said that during the past year the amount of subscriptions has considerably increased, and the balance to the good was 54*l.*, against 7*l.* last year. A programme of organisation will be carried out next year, after which admission to the Society will not be so easy, and the work

done will be for members only. Referring to pharmacy legislation, he said :

Members of Parliament have been worried by chemists' local associations to such an extent that they are heartily tired of hearing about Pharmacy Bills. If the whole of the associations had sunk their differences and petty jealousies and given their support, and allowed the Pharmaceutical Society to act on their behalf, then they would have had some slight chance of doing a little for their benefit. I say a little, because the Government will not be hoodwinked into the idea that the Pharmaceutical Society are acting on behalf and for the benefit of the British public. Their actions and failure to produce a body of men such as was intended and the manner in which they have attempted to carry out the Pharmacy Act all go to prove the contrary. We have brought these facts prominently to the notice of the Government, not omitting the statement made by the Pharmaceutical Society's President that prosecutions were instituted in the interest of the trade. The Pharmaceutical Society, finding their weak support getting still weaker, the pharmaceutical skein more entangled and their chances of obtaining any concessions more remote, have at the eleventh hour called into requisition the only one man who has attained popularity with the chemists, and who possesses marked ability; and yet we now find that chemists' associations have such a good opinion of their powers to evolve a solution to their difficulties that they refuse to be educated into a necessary combined effort. Whether Mr. Jones will succeed in consolidating their interests into the form of a petition is extremely doubtful; but assuming he succeeds the number of opponents and influence is greater than his forces. The question of retaining or monopolising the title of "chemist" is one that is not worth fighting for. What its benefit is or will be to its possessors is impossible to conceive. up-to-date chemists in working-class districts making use of the more popular title "Cash Drug Stores." I can only think that the Pharmaceutical Society are fighting for the title in order to be able to say, "We have won something." If the limited companies lost the privilege of using the title they would not lose any customers. It is mostly the younger chemists who abuse the Pharmaceutical Society and are clamouring for a monopoly; the more matured chemists have long since recognised the impotence of the Pharmaceutical Society, who will eventually, but perhaps too late, recognise the necessity of asking Parliament to create a second form of chemists similar to those in Ireland, who are known as druggists. Whether we shall be able to bring this about ourselves without the aid of the Pharmaceutical Society depends to a very great extent upon the amount of support we receive from the unregistered chemists.

The President added details of the work done, and read correspondence in connection with Inland Revenue matters and Parliamentary work, which was fully discussed and approved.

SALE OF QUININE-WINE.—This question was introduced by Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Hunt said that, as a result of correspondence, the Inland Revenue authorities had stated that the sale of quinine-wine would be permitted by a limited company who employed a qualified assistant.

OTHER BUSINESS.—Mr. Crompton suggested the formation of a Defence Association, and the President stated that this is under consideration.

On the motion of Mr. Lewis, a bonus was granted to the Secretary.

It was resolved that the subscription be 10s. per annum.—The President, Treasurer, Council, Secretary, and other officers were warmly thanked for their past services and unanimously re-elected.

MADAME AUGUSTE, a beauty specialist, of 35 New Bond Street, W., was the defendant in an action before Mr. Justice Ridley and a jury, brought by Mr. and Mrs. George Heath for damages for negligence in respect to treatment of Mrs. Heath's face. The plaintiffs were awarded 500*l.* damages.

MR. J. A. PEGG, chemist and druggist, 13 Church Street, Mansfield, makes business out of misfortune. He went to his pharmacy on the evening of Sunday, October 25, to attend to his correspondence. On entering Mr. Pegg saw someone approaching, to whom he called out, thinking it was his assistant. However, it proved to be an uninvited guest, who had gained admittance from the back, and who beat a hasty and successful retreat, but without any plunder. Now Mr. Pegg asks in the local advertisement-columns "Are we expected to keep open on Sundays?" The argument which follows states that the burglar must have been after some of Mr. Pegg's famous remedies, for whoever heard of a chemist's shop being entered in the hope of finding money? The advertisement is attractive reading and full of business push.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., November 5.

THERE are few features of interest to report this week, fluctuations in prices being limited to a few articles. The fact that Mr. Taft has been elected President of the United States is held out as a reason for considerable improvement in business with the Republic in the near future. The chief alterations among heavy chemicals include an advance in copper sulphate, due to the activity in metal. Hyposulphite of soda is firmer, and ammoniate sulphate is easier. Other alterations include an advance of 1*d.* per lb. in ethers from s.v. meth., and a rearrangement in the price-schedule of morphine salts. H.G.H. peppermint-oil and senega are firmer, and a good business has been done in agar-agar at better prices. Cod-liver oil is fractionally easier. Quinine is a dead letter. Turkey opium is quiet and somewhat irregular, but Persian to arrive is held for more money. Shellac was lower at auction, and turpentine has advanced about 1*s.* 6*d.* on the week. The principal movements have been as follows :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Copper sulphate	Agar-agar	Aloes, Cape	Copaiba oil
Ethers (S.V. Meth.)	Buchu	Ammonia sulphate	Ether,
Turpentine	Opium (Persian)	Cardamoms	sulphuric (German)
	Peppermint oil (H.G.H.)	Chilies	Shellac
		Cod-liver oil	
		Ipecacuanha	
		Menthol	
		Peppermint oil (Jap.)	

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, November 5:—Business in drugs is good. Opium is 5*c.* lower at \$4.25 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Cascara sagrada is dull of sale at 8½*c.* per lb. Hydrastis (golden seal) is lower at \$1.80. Senega is steady at 40*c.*, and peppermint oil in tins is also steady at \$1.40 per lb.

AMSTERDAM, November 5:—At the auction of cinchona held to-day 8,764 packages, weighing 779,212 kilos. and containing 45,798 kilos. quinine sulphate, were offered, of which 8,538 packages sold at an average unit of 3.82*c.* per half-kilo., as compared with 3.40*c.* paid at auction on October 1. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by factories : (1) The English and American factories, 10,815 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 6,667 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 4,590 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 5,391 kilos.; (5) the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories, 4,303 kilos.; (6) the Maarsen factory, 7,731 kilos.; (7) various buyers, 5,110 kilos. The lowest price paid for manufacturing-bark was 6½*c.* per half-kilo., and the highest 34½*c.*; while for druggists' bark from 5*c.* to 43½*c.* was paid. All the coca-leaves sold, from 23*c.* to 50½*c.* per half-kilo. being paid.

German Spirit-monopoly.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times," in a lengthy article on the new taxation in Germany, deals with the Government partial monopoly of the manufacture and sale of spirits, the chief facts of which were anticipated in last week's *C. & D.* (p. 699). It may be mentioned that an Imperial Office would be intrusted with the control of the partially monopolised trade, supreme control being entrusted to the Imperial Chancellor and the administration by a committee in conjunction with an advisory trade society of five members

of the Federal Council, five of the Rheichstag, five agricultural distillers, and five Government nominees. The Council is to decide the purchase and sale price of spirits. A nominal sale price is to be fixed at a rate which would cover the cost of manufacture and administration. It is expected that the annual net revenue would be eleven million pounds during the first ten years and twelve million pounds after the loan required for the compensation to distillers has been paid off. It is estimated that the wholesale prices of spirits will be 50m. per hectolitre more than at present, but denaturised spirit for lighting and heating purposes will be sold during the first five years at not more than 25m. per hectolitre. Such spirits will be retailed in 20, 10, and 1 litre cans, certified by the Department.

Swiss Coal-tar Colour Combination.

The "Manchester Guardian" announces that a combination has taken place between the Society of Chemical Industry, Basle, and the Basle Chemical-works, the principal Swiss coal-tar colour manufacturers. It is believed by this step the two companies will be better able to meet German competition, and it is possible also that the advantage of working together in manufacturing their patented products in England has had some influence. At present there are seven manufacturers of coal-tar colours in Switzerland, employing altogether about 1,600 hands.

Chinese Egg-yolk.

Importers of egg-yolk from China will be interested to learn that 1,052 cases have been dumped into the sea a few miles outside New York harbour by order of the Board of Health authorities. During the past three years, it appears, large importations have been held up at the New York Custom House, it being asserted by Dr. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, that the egg-yolk violated the provision of the Pure Food law, in that the yolk was preserved by an excessive amount of borax. This ruling gave rise to considerable irritation among importers, who contended that the borax was not detrimental to the public health, but they failed to carry their point.

Cyprian Origanum Oil.

In the course of the annual report of the Director of Agriculture of Cyprus for 1907-8 it is stated that the former contract for the distillation of origanum oil having terminated, a new agreement was entered into for five years with another contractor. The forest area in which the collection of the origanum plant may be made has been increased, and there is a prospect of a correspondingly larger yield of oil. The total quantity distilled in 1907 was 636 okes, or about 1,766 lb. Owing to delay in starting work the quantity of oil distilled fell short of what might otherwise have been obtained. It is pointed out that Cyprus origanum oil contains a good percentage of carvacrol, a valuable constituent which is not difficult to extract. Efforts will be made to put a small quantity of this on the market.

Heavy Chemicals.

A quiet tone continues to be the ruling feature of the heavy-chemical market at all the principal centres. A fair amount of business has been done for forward delivery, and bleaching powder and caustic soda may be mentioned particularly in this respect. Export business continues fairly active. Values, although nominally unchanged, seem to have a somewhat irregular tendency, and are perhaps scarcely so firm as they were.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Tendency in this market seems slightly weaker, since actual new business has only been comparatively small. Stocks are by no means heavy, but just at present the actual production seems to be fully sufficient to cover existing requirements. Present nearest figures are: Beekton forward 11l. 15s., Beekton terms 11l. 6s. 3d. London 11l. 5s. to 11l. 6s. 3d. Leith 11l. 7s. 6d. to 11l. 10s., with January-June delivery 11l. 17s. 6d. Hull 11l. 3s. 9d. to 11l. 5s.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—A fairly steady business continues to be transacted both on prompt and forward account. Bleaching powder is nominally unchanged at 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per ton free on rails, but it seems probable that larger contracts would be booked at from 3l. 17s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d. Caustic soda is steady, 76 to 77 per cent, 11l. to 11l. 2s. 6d., 70 per cent. 10l. 5s. to 10l. 7s. 6d., and 60 per cent. 9l. 5s. to 9l. 7s. 6d. Ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., keeps a steady tone at 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton free on rails in bags. Soda crystals are scarcely in average demand; f.o.b. Tyne 57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per ton and f.o.b. Liverpool 60s. to 65s. per ton. Saltcake meets with poor inquiry just now, and value is nominally 40s. to 42s. 6d. Bicarbonate of soda rules steady without pressure at 5l. 15s. to 6l. 2s. 6d. per ton in large casks and 6l. 5s. to 6l. 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs f.o.b. Liverpool. Chlorates of potash and soda are quietly steady at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. in accordance with quantity, etc. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda have a better tone, the former at 4¾d. to 5d. and the

latter at 3½d. to 3¾d. Hyposulphite of soda fully maintains its firmer tone, but demand is somewhat on the slack side. Ordinary crystals in large casks 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton. Deliveries in 1-cwt. kegs vary according to quality and quantity, and run from 5l. 15s. to 8l. per ton. Silicates of soda are on the steady side, with average request, 140° Tw. 4l. 5s. to 4l. 15s., 100° Tw. 3l. 15s. to 4l. 5s., and 75° Tw. 3l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 17s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

American Drug-market.

New York, October 27.

A steady improvement in business has been noticeable in the New York drug-market during the month. Although the result of the near-by election has been to some extent discounted, a substantial increase in the volume of speculative buying is expected soon after the Presidential choice has been made. Opium and cascara are lower. Peppermint oil is steady. Hydrastis is easier.

ALOES.—The local supply of Curaçao in boxes has been augmented by recent importations, but the market is well controlled and prices are steady at 6½c. to 7c. Cape is firm at 8c. in sympathy with initial markets.

BLUE FLAG continues scarce and firm at 13c., under the influences previously noted.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Demand is very slow and the trend of the market continues downward, with 8½c. now available for large quantities. The spot supplies of bark carried over from last year are quite adequate for present needs, and persistent bullish reports from primary sources have failed to stimulate interest in new bark on the part of local dealers. These statements of shortage on the coast are now contradicted in an advice from that quarter; 7½c. it transpires, has at no time been realised, and there is much bark to be disposed of and no inquiry.

COPAIBA.—C. and S. American varieties have been in good demand, induced by the low prevailing prices; but supplies are plentiful, and 40c. will buy U.S.P. quality. Para continues easy at 50c. to 55c. under the weight of stock.

HYDRASTIS is easier at the slightly lower range of \$1.72½ to \$2., covering the different varieties. In some quarters the lower figure is acceptable for prime drug in round lots. The distinction between spring and fall root is somewhat in abeyance owing to the good quality of the spring and summer crops gathered this year.

IPECAC.—Rio has been well taken at \$1.20 to \$1.30. Cartagena is worth \$1 to \$1.10.

MANDRAKE is in limited supply and firm at 7c.

OPUM.—A very small business has been done in jobbing lots at the lower price of \$4.35. Cases are now offered at \$4.30, but shading is reported necessary in order to secure business.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—A large export business has been done in case oil at \$2 to \$2.10. Tin oil is quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50, as formerly, and the market is steady. Reports of selling pressure at primary sources are not generally credited. On the contrary, the position is regarded as firmer, with some enhancement of values probable in the near future.

SENEGA.—Western is quiet but firm at 40c.

SPEARMINT is entirely nominal at \$2.60, and the demand is not sufficient to establish values.

ACID, CITRIC, is extremely slow of sale, with prices a shade easier at from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4d. for English, and 1s. 3¼d. for foreign.

ACID, OXALIC, is easy at 3¼d. per lb. net, delivered free in London.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Only a small business is being done on the basis of 10¾d. for English and 10¼d. to 10¾d. for foreign.

AGAR-AGAR.—A fair quantity, estimated at about 300 bales, has been sold both on the spot and to arrive at firmer prices, the former including 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for fine No. 1 strip, and the latter up to 1s. 5½d. c.i.f.

ANISEED.—Small sales of new crop have been made at 19s. 6d. per cwt.; but for larger quantities a lower price would be accepted. In the drug auction 20 bags of Russian sold at 20s. per cwt., and various lots of Spanish were bought in, including 50 bags at 37s. 6d.

ANTIMONY.—Japanese crude sells at 16l. 15s. to 17l. per ton on the spot, and English regulus is quoted 33l. to 34l.

ARROWROOT.—Quiet. At auction 140 barrels of St. Vincent were offered and bought in at from 2½d. to 2¼d. per lb. for fair manufacturing.

ARSENIC.—The quantity of arsenic produced in the United Kingdom during 1907 amounted to 1,499 tons, value of which at the mines was 35,829l., against 1,599 tons valued at 22,313l. in 1906.

BALSAM COPAIBA has a firmer tendency on the spot in sympathy with the U.S.A. market, Maracaibo offering at from 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—Owing to a brisk demand the English refiners have raised prices $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. of certain sizes—e.g., 1 oz., 2 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "Blocks" in 1-lb. tin boxes are now quoted 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., and $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. in wooden boxes of 7 lb., 14 lb., or 28 lb., are quoted at 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. English bells are quoted at from 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. as to quantity. In Japanese slabs business has been done at 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f.; 1 oz. on the spot sell slowly at from 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 9d., and for $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2s. has been paid.

CANARY-SEED remains quiet at recent quotations; Turkish 31s. to 32s., and fair to good Morocco 30s. to 34s. per quarter.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 39s. to 41s. per cwt. for ordinary to good Dutch on the spot.

CHAMOMILES.—German flowers, which are somewhat scarce, are quoted 95s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Easier. At auction 25 bags of good fair Japanese sold at 45s., and 39 bales of Zanzibar were bought in at from 30s. to 34s.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during October amounted to 1,356,000 Amst. lb., against 1,400,000 last year and 1,335,000 Amst. lb. in 1906. The total shipments from January to October amount to 12,969,000 Amst. lb., against 14,306,000 Amst. lb. last year, 11,463,000 Amst. lb. in 1906, and 13,268,000 Amst. lb. in 1905.

COLOCYNTH.—A good business has been done in *pulp* at from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8d. per lb., according to quality.

COPPER SULPHATE is again firmer, quotations in Liverpool having advanced to 20l. to 20l. 5s. for November-December, and to 20l. 10s. to 20l. 15s. for January-April. On the spot from 20l. 5s. to 20l. 10s. is quoted.

CORIANDER-SEED is slow of sale, but prices are unchanged at 12s. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good Morocco.

CUMIN-SEED.—Small sales of Morocco and Malta are reported at 42s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt., and of East India at 39s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—In one quarter new crop Spanish is quoted 1s. 5d. c.i.f., being dearer, and new Russian at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. In the drug auction 20 bags of bold, but rather weevily Spanish sold at from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11d. per lb.; sound Spanish was held at 1s. 3d.

ETHERS.—An advance of 1d. per lb. in the price of ethers of all gravities manufactured from s.v.m. has now been announced, the quotation for s.g. .750 being 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Recent business has been only of a retail character at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt. for good Morocco.

GALLS.—Persian are steady, with spot sales at from 64s. to 66s., and for arrival sales of November-December shipment have been made at 61s. to 61s. 6d. c.i.f.

GINGER.—At auction 214 bags of Jamaica were offered and a few sold at 53s. 6d. for good common. Over 400 packages of Cochin and Calicut were also bought in, including small and medium native cut at 52s. to 53s. and good brown Calicut at 40s. Fair washed Cochin was bought in at 35s. to 36s.

GUM ARABIC.—The higher prices asked for so-called Bushire insoluble gum have checked business. Pale picked amber is still quoted 20s. In the drug auction 10 bales of Ghezireh sorts were held at 35s., at which sales have been made privately.

JALAP.—Although comparatively little interest is taken in jalap here, higher prices have been paid in Hamburg, a sale of about 34 cwt. testing about 11 per cent. having been made at a price equal to 1s. 4d., and for a new arrival testing 12 per cent. an exorbitant figure is asked.

LINSEED is steady at 46s. 6d. to 50s. per quarter for good clean qualities.

MORPHINE.—The makers have rearranged their scale of prices, the principal feature of which is that the lowest or minimum price is now obtainable on a 1,000-oz. contract, and six months are allowed for delivery of 175-oz. contracts. The 100-oz. and 250-oz. lots have also been substituted for 175-oz. and 500-oz. contracts, quotations being modified accordingly. The hydrochlor. cryst. and the sulphate are now quoted at from 6s. 8d. to 6s. 11d. per oz.,

according to quantity, and powder 2d. less in each instance. The above prices are net and no falling clause.

OIL, CASSIA, is steady, with small spot sales at 4s. 10d. for 80 to 85 per cent. c.a., and for shipment 4s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. has been paid.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The Norwegian market has a slightly easier tendency, finest non-congealing Lofoten oil offering at 57s. per barrel c.i.f. The exports from Bergen amount to 19,292 barrels, against 11,134 barrels at the corresponding date last year. Agents on the spot now offer best brands at 58s. per barrel c.i.f. for prompt shipment.

OIL, COPAIBA, distilled from Para balsam, has been reduced to 7s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Somewhat scarce on the spot, but the demand is small and below the normal; B.P. quality is quoted at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—The spot market is now very bare of American H.G.H., up to 9s. 3d. having been paid for a good quantity from second-hands; for shipment first-hand price is still 8s. 9d. c.i.f., but possibly a second-hand seller could be found at 8s. 3d. c.i.f., or equal to 9s. landed terms. In the drug-auction four cases of unworked Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) sold at 4s. 7d. per lb., being about 1d. easier.

OIL, TURPENTINE, is dearer on the week, American on the spot closing at 28s. 6d.

OPIMUM.—The London market is unaltered, and the amount of business done is but small. Some few cases of Turkey druggists' have been placed at 13s. 6d., Malatia at from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d., and Tokat at from 13s. 6d. to 15s. per lb. The advices in regard to Persian opium continue very strong, the equivalent of 13s. being asked in primary markets. A moderate quantity afloat and close at hand has been placed. On the spot a fair amount of business has been done, up to 12s. 9d. having been made for good test.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on October 24 that the sales for the week amount to 15 cases Karahissar firsts for export at the equivalent of from 12s. 2d. to 12s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. Market closes weak, and if the large American buyers refrain from making extensive purchases we shall have a further decline. The arrivals amount to 1,861 cases, against 1,232 cases at the corresponding period of last year.

Writing on October 31 a Smyrna correspondent states that the sales for the week amount to two cases for export at 13s. 4d. and 12s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. for old and new Karahissar. The market is paralysed by the absence of buyers and rains which may affect the winter sowings. Market closes weak and holders are disposed to make concessions for buyers of current druggists' quality, but not first quality, which is for the most part in the hands of a syndicate who are asking unreasonable prices.

PIMENTO.—Quiet. At auction 90 bags offered and a few sold at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

QUILLAIA.—Business has been done in Liverpool at 33l. 10s., but now holders ask a further advance.

QUININE.—The interest has this week centred in the Amsterdam auction of bark. Meanwhile the situation is unaltered, quotations of last week holding good.

At Amsterdam, on October 30, 1,417 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilos. of the Amsterdam brand quinine sulphate were sold by auction at an average price of 11.51 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. per kilo, against 11.52fl. at the previous auction. Another sale of 50,000 oz. net is arranged to take place on November 13.

SAFFRON.—Reports in regard to the new Spanish crop now being gathered vary considerably and nothing definite can be stated. Genuine Valencia to arrive by the end of the month is offered at 29s. per lb.

SANTONIN is steady at from 9s. to 10s. per lb., the lower price being for 2 cwt. in one delivery.

SENEGA.—Last Saturday a cable was received quoting 1s. 11d. c.i.f., and stating the New York stock was exhausted, and on the spot the price is now 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 11d.

SULPHUR.—The "Drogisten Zeitung" reports that the Union Sulphur Company of Louisiana is establishing a large sulphur-refinery in Marseilles, and for this purpose has formed a joint-stock company with a capital of 1,250,000f., under the style of Raffineries Internationales de Soufre. This does not point to any agreement having been reached between the Sicilian Consorzio and their competitors.

TRAGACANTH is steady and in fair demand. Thick sorts of Persian have been placed at between 105s. and 110s., and

thin fourths at 8*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* In Bagdad descriptions the chief demand has been between 5*l.* and 5*l.* 10*s.*, and 7*l.* 10*s.* and 10*l.* 10*s.* The quotations are :—Bagdad firsts 15*l.* to 16*l.* 10*s.*, seconds 13*l.* to 14*l.*, thirds 11*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.*, and fourths 9*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*

TURMERIC.—Madras finger is quiet, with small sales of ordinary to good at from 18*s.* to 22*s.* per cwt. Bengal is quoted 19*s.*, and Cochin split bulbs have been sold at 13*s.* spot.

WOOD OIL is slow on the spot at 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Hankow.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first-hand drugs held to-day an extremely dull tone prevailed. Curaçao aloes sold at full prices, but Cape declined about 1*s.* Good green buchu realised an advance of about ½*d.*, and for Siam benzoin, which is scarce, extreme rates were paid. Cardamoms had an irregular tendency at generally easier rates. Calumba, although scarce, sold cheaply, and for a parcel of cascara sagrada easier values were accepted. Dragon's-blood was not offered; Jamaica honey is scarce and sold steadily; ipecacuanha is quite neglected, with an easier tendency; kola is steady; menthol and Japanese peppermint-oil were a little easier; rhubarb, under offers without reserve, sold at a decline, and for native and Lima sarsaparilla steady prices were paid; Tinnevely senna was fully steady; Tonka beans were held for high prices, and all kinds of bees-wax were extremely slow of sale. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite	32	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Albumen	19	0	Cartagena.....	5	0
Aloes—			Matto Grosso ..	15	5
Cape	61	48	E. Indian	1	0
Curaçao (bxs.)..	77	60	Kanala	2	0
Socotrine (kegs)	10	0	Kola	26	26
Anised.....	170	60	Lime-juice	11	6
Annatto-seed ..	6	6	Menthol.....	4	4
Area	1	0	Myrrh	30	0
Balsam Peru ..	4	0	Oil—		
Benzoin—			cinnamon (leaf)	19	0
Palembang	49	34	clove	2	0
Siam	13	10	geranium	6	0
Sumatra	19	4	lemongrass	11	0
Buchu	26	7	peppermint	4	4
Calumba	17	17	vetivert	1	0
Canella alba ..	4	0	Olibanum	65	0
Cannabis indica—			Orange-peel	7	1
Bombay.....	4	0	Orris	9	9
East Af.	21	21	Papain (tin)	1	0
Cantharides (Ch.)	5	0	Pomegranate pdc.	3	0
Cardamoms	23	116	Rhubarb (China)...	51	21
Cascara sagrada	215	215	Sandalwood	1	0
Cashew-nuts ..	10	*10	Sarsaparilla—		
Cinnamon-bark	89	0	Lima	19	19
Coca-leaves ..	100	0	Native	16	16
Colocynth (Egypt.)	4	0	Seedlac	40	0
Cubebs	19	*10	Senna—		
Cuttlefish-bone	37	21	Alex.	52	0
Dragon's-blood	4	0	Tinnevely	327	327
(Zan. drop) ..	3	0	Sticklac	64	0
Ergot	34	20	Tonka beans(Ang.)	8	0
Fennel-seed ..	72	0	Turmeric	60	0
Galangal	20	0	Wax (bees')—		
Gamboge	2	0	Abyssinian	16	0
Gum arabic ..	19	0	Australian	8	6
Henbane (Egypt)	69	0	East African ..	29	0
Honey—			East Indian	58	0
Honolulu (cs.)	100	0	Jamaica.....	16	0
Jamaica.....	21	21	Madagascar ..	87	0
			Zanzibar	32	0

* Sold privately.

ACONITE.—A parcel of Indian (*via* Hamburg) was bought in at 45*s.* per cwt.

ALBUMEN.—Chinese duck was retired at 2*s.* 3*d.* and chicken at 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

ALOES.—Cape aloes sold at slightly easier rates, a lot of 46 cases being disposed of. Mossel Bay (20 per cent. tares) realised 27*s.* to 27*s.* 6*d.* subject for fair to good hard firsts; 26*s.* 6*d.* subject for good seconds slightly soft and drossy; 25*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* for fair bright but burnt; 23*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* for common drossy mixed with dirt; and 22*s.* for inferior dull. Thirteen cases of Algoa Bay on estimated tares realised 26*s.* for fine hard bright and 23*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* subject for fair firsts, slightly soft. Of a further parcel of 15 cases Mossel Bay (usual 20 per cent. tares) two sold at 28*s.* for fair, partly

burnt; 30*s.* 6*d.* was refused for fine bright firsts in this instance. A mixed parcel of 41 boxes Curaçao sold without reserve, comprising fair livery at 48*s.* to 49*s.*; dull livery and capey mixed, 38*s.*; dull livery, 37*s.*; fair bright capey, 35*s.* to 36*s.* A better lot of 36 boxes partly sold at very full prices, including good liver at from 55*s.* to 60*s.* per cwt. Ten kegs Socotrine were held at 90*s.*

ANNATO SEED.—Six bags inferior sold at 1½*d.* per lb.

BENZOIN.—A newly arrived parcel of 13 cases Siam mostly sold, including medium to bold free palish almonds of fair flavour at 26*l.* 5*s.* per cwt., and small to medium ditto at 20*l.* per cwt. Good pea and bean size almonds sold at from 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 13*l.* (mostly at the latter price), pea-size almonds in partly shivery block at 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and dark blocky pickings at 4*l.* 15*s.* Only one parcel of Sumatra benzoin was offered, of which small sales were made at 8*l.* 10*s.* for good seconds well packed with small to bold almonds. A new lot of 49 cases Palembang partly sold at 45*s.* for fair glassy seconds, and for ordinary false packed or dark ends 42*s.* 6*d.* was paid.

BUCHU was about ½*d.* per lb. dearer for good green round, 5 bales of which changed hands at from 10½*d.* to 11*d.* per lb. Two bales of "ovals" sold at 5*d.*, and "longs" were retired at 5½*d.* to 7*d.* as in quality.

CALUMBA.—Seventeen bags small to bold yellowish washed and sifted sold at 15*s.* per cwt., being cheap; privately the article continues scarce.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Fair greenish Bombay tops were held at 4*s.* 7*d.* per lb., and for 12 cases East African offered without reserve from 2½*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. was paid for the usual brownish rolls and loose.

CANTHARIDES.—Fair Chinese were held at 1*s.* 2*d.*, at which sales have been made privately.

CARDAMOMS.—About half the offerings were disposed of at irregular rates, but with a tendency to ease, the following prices being paid: Ceylon-Mysore, bold, long, palish to pale, few split, 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; bold and medium palish to pale, 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.*; bold medium palish to pale, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; small and medium pale, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* *Splits.* bold medium, 1*s.* 8*d.*; dull mixed, 1*s.* 6*d.*; small and medium, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*; brown split and pickings, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*; seed, 1*s.* 10*d.*; Native wild, 1*s.* 1*d.* (one case). Twelve cases sold without reserve, including bold long pale, few split, at 2*s.*; bold medium palish, few split, at 1*s.* 8*d.*; and bold dull, few split, at 1*s.* 6*d.*

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A parcel of 215 bags small bright two-year-old bark sold at 37*s.* 6*d.*, with one lot at 38*s.*, being cheaper.

COCA-LEAVES.—A lot of 100 bags thin green Ceylon-Truxillo was retired at 8*d.*, no bid being made.

CUBEBS.—Nineteen bags fair clean were offered, of which 10 had been sold privately; 80*s.* was wanted for the remainder.

CUTTLEFISH-BONE.—A parcel of 37 cases from Port Said was mostly disposed of at 1½*d.* per lb. for dull bone, mostly halves.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Three cases of so-called Zanzibar drop were limited at 45*s.*, a bid of 44*s.* being refused. Four cases Singapore lump had not arrived in time.

HONEY.—Jamaica, of which 21 barrels offered, sold at steady prices, fine pale set in barrels realising 32*s.*, fair to good ditto 25*s.* 6*d.* to 28*s.* 6*d.*, and palish brown set 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; 100 cases of white Honolulu were bought in, no bid being made. The *Atrato*, from Honolulu, has brought 200 packages.

IPECACUANHA.—Extremely quiet, with a slightly easier tendency. Three bales of sea-damaged Matto Grosso sold at from 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*, and for 2 bales partly country-damaged from 4*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* 11*d.* subject was paid. No sound was sold, the major portion of the offerings being held at from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 2*d.* for dull to fair bright. A new lot of 5 bales Cartagena of woody character was held at 4*s.* 6*d.*, a bid of 4*s.* 4*d.* being refused, and for a bale of Johore pickings 5*s.* 3*d.* was wanted. Fourteen packages have arrived from Panama per *Atrato*.

KOLA realised steady rates, 16 bales and 10 bags being disposed of at from 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.* per lb. for medium to bold dried, part bright West Indian.

LIME-JUICE.—Two pipes and 4 casks of raw St. Lucia were sold at 1s. per gal. for fair palish to brown. The arrivals include 269 packages from Dominica.

MENTHOL.—Four cases fair Kobayashi unworked crystals sold at from 7s. to 7s. 1d. per lb., being slightly easier.

MYRRH.—Fair Bombay sorts, partly blocky, were bought in at 62s. 6d., and for 13 bales of bright siftings 60s. was wanted, a bid of 58s. being refused.

OIL, CINNAMON-LEAF.—Ceylon leaf was retired at 3d per oz., the limit being 2½d.

OLIBANUM.—Forty cases of woody garblings, which are said to be scarce, were bought in at 16s. 6d. and 25 cases of siftings at 17s. per cwt.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Six cases of dull strip were retired at 6d., and for one case scented with naphthalene and offered without reserve 1d. per lb. was paid.

ORRIS.—Nine bags of fair Mogador sold at 17s. per cwt. subject.

RHUBARB.—The chief offerings comprised 22 cases without reserve, which sold at easier prices. Bold round Shensi with three-quarters dullish pinky fracture slightly wormy sold at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; bold flat, dullish coat, slightly wormy, 1s. 9d. Bold round Canton, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, a little wormy, 1s.; bold round Canton sound, with half pinky and half grey and dark, 1s.; Canton trimming root, with three-quarters pinky fracture, one-quarter grey and dark, 1s. 4d. Ten cases small and medium rough round High-dried, with half pinky and half grey and dark fracture, realised 5d. to 5½d. per lb. A further 10 cases rough round High-dried offered on usual terms was retired at 7½d., and a case of medium and bold ditto, with three-quarters good pinky fracture sold at 8½d.

SARSAPARILLA steady. Nineteen bales Lima-Jamaica sold at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for mixed, partly chumpy, and coarse to fair rolls. Sixteen bales of Native Jamaica met with keen competition at irregular prices, from 1s. to 1s. 1d. being paid for dull to fair red. Eighteen packages of sarsaparilla have arrived from Panama per *Atrato*.

SENNA.—About 120 bales Tinnevely which were catalogued for auction were damaged in a wharf fire, and were consequently withdrawn from sale to-day. Steady prices were paid for Tinnevely. Bold and medium greenish realised 3½d. to 3¾d.; small and medium greenish, 2½d. to 3d.; and small common and stalky 1¾d. to 2¼d. per lb. Pods, dark to fair, 2d. to 2¾d. per lb.

TONKA-BEANS.—Seven casks good frosted Angostura were held at 6s. 6d. per lb.

WAX, BEES.—All descriptions were extremely slow of sale, good brown Zanzibar block being held for 6l. 10s. per cwt., as also was good yellow Madagascar. Jamaica was bought in at 8l. irrespective of quality, no bids being made. Five cases fair Australian of mixed colours sold at 7l. 17s. 6d. and a bag of sweepings at 80s. per cwt.; 16 bags Abyssinian were retired.

MOROCCAN PRODUCTS.—The exports of beeswax from Casablanca, Rabat, Mazagan, and Saffi during 1907 amounted to 5,646 cwt., valued at 35,260l., a decrease of 4,000l. The bulk was consigned to Germany and the Netherlands for transshipment to Russia; exports of sandarac, brown Barbary gum, and euphorbium amounted to 586 tons, valued at 29,994l., an increase of 2,255l.; the bulk was shipped to the United Kingdom and Germany. The shipments of linseed, canary, coriander, cumin, and fenugreek seeds totalled 11,147 tons, valued at 97,440l., an increase of 54,330l. They were absorbed by the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in the order named.

RADIUM MONOPOLY.—A decree of the Saxon Government, dated September 17, declares that "the research and acquisition of minerals containing radium" and the "research and employment of mineral and other waters for the industrial exploitation of their radio-active property, whether the latter is based on the emanation content or on the dissolution of radium salt, are the prerogative of the State," and fixes a fine for infringement of up to 300m. or imprisonment up to three months. Even experiment is punishable. This regulation is deplored on behalf of medical progress.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

The Elements of Success in Technical Chemistry.

STR.—Some of the fundamental discoveries achieved in chemistry will ever remain coupled with the names of many of England's greatest sons; yet, as Professor F. S. Kipping very ably set forth in his address to the Chemical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Dublin, the commercial realisation of their ideas has been practically wholly wrested from our grasp by our Teutonic cousins. His pessimistic view of the position of the British chemical industry is unfortunately only too justified, and if we really intend taking any steps towards at least defending what we have retained in this branch, quite apart from thinking of conquering new fields, we should first form an exact idea of the elements that have contributed to Germany's unprecedented success.

As was recently stated in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, there are at present 8,618 chemical-factories within the dominions of the black eagle, employing 207,000 workmen, who draw yearly in wages 11,500,000l. The average dividend paid last year works out at 10.37 per cent.; but we find that there are firms paying 40, 36, 32, and three figure with 30 per cent. These figures will convince anyone of the importance of the chemical industry to the welfare of the nation, and the question naturally arises, How has such a prosperous state of affairs been brought about?

Three Factors.

Unfortunately almost wholly absent in England, have worked hand in hand. The Government, ever mindful of advancing the nation's prosperity, has assisted the chemical industry by granting it many facilities, of which a few are deserving of special mention. One that English manufacturers are able to appreciate when the "horse has been stolen" is the exemption of the Excise-duty on alcohol used in the preparation of chemicals intended for export, and a liberal interpretation of the regulations on denatured alcohol, whereby duty-free alcohol is placed at the disposal of the manufacturer in a form that does not affect the work it is intended to be used for, but, on the other hand, makes it unfit for consumption. The next favour extended to that branch of industry in competing with foreign producers in their own country consists in reduced freights for exported articles (and also, to a certain extent, for imported raw materials). A concrete example will best illustrate what this means as an auxiliary in the struggle for obtaining a market. To send 100 kilos. of chemicals by goods-train from a well-known chemical-factory to Hamburg, 345 miles distant, the charge is 4.93m. (4s. 11d.); but if these are intended for export, the charge for the same cases is reduced to 3.86m. (3s. 10½d.). An effective Consular service and the conclusion of more or less advantageous commercial treaties are points that must not be overlooked.

The Second Factor

has often been alluded to in these pages, but not enough to stir up English manufacturers to take it up, and yet it is the mainstay in the German race for success. It is the elaborately-thought-out methods adopted by the German

manufacturer to insure working at a profit and also to retain the supremacy already gained by being ever to the fore with new inventions. The research laboratories of the larger German chemical-works stand unparalleled, and the results obtained in the same have contributed not only to swell the dividend sheets, but have proved valuable acquisitions towards furthering the science they are devoted to. To the level-headed business man the German's plan may appear wasteful, to spend considerable sums in fitting out special research laboratories and employing chemists whose sole task is to elaborate some new and more economical mode of manufacture or some improvement in the existing methods, or, again, to entrust others with the task of working on, often unsuccessfully for years, at the problem of changing the composition of some known compound, just on the supposition that the result will mark some great improvement. But the ultimate success of this course of action is very apparent to those who will give the subject a moment's thought: without wandering afar we need only refer to the host of new pharmaceutical compounds emanating from the different German works, which are apt illustrations of the results obtained by definite research-work. It must not be forgotten that to a large extent the Teuton partakes of the Scot in his solicitude for saving the bawbees, and if he does off and on think that the "academical gentlemen" do cost a lot, a glance at the dividend sheet reassures him that it is not quite ruinous as yet.

The Third and Possibly Most Important Factor.

Education is in the air; in fact, we are surfeited by it as a political cry. But the subject is too earnest for jesting, and it is certainly time that something definite were done in this direction. That we should wait to profit until the German firms established in our midst should condescend to instruct us how to produce chemicals, as Professor Kipping foreshadows will be the case, is certainly derogatory to our dignity. It is now high time that the coupling of theoretical and practical teaching, which has made the German scholar and worker what he is, and which practically forces so many English youths to go abroad and obtain at German or Swiss universities or technical high schools that which is denied to them at home, should be emulated in these isles. But one warning word should be sounded: let the system to be introduced be no slavish imitation of German methods; the kernel is sound, but the outside does not suit the British constitution. Those who have had the experience of working with English students at German institutions will call to mind the many incompatibilities that jar on the Englishman's nerves—above all, the rigid application of the established rules that leaves no margin for those a little above the average talent.

To show the co-ordination existing between the various educational establishments in Germany and the course of study to be followed by the chemist, the following practical experience may serve as a fair example:

The German youth of eighteen, who has just completed his "Abitur"—i.e., the examination which marks the close of the nine years spent at a gymnasium—stands before the selection of any profession: his certificate is an open sesame to enter any without undergoing more than some necessary formalities. He intends studying chemistry (not pharmacy). He decides upon the university of his choice, goes there and gets inscribed; this is the Immatriculation, cost 1*l.* The German universities work by semesters, and our embryo chemist decides for the first to work in the laboratory only in the afternoons (from two till six), and devote the whole of the mornings to attending lectures. He "covers" the following lectures: Experimental physics (five hours a week), inorganic chemistry (six hours a week), qualitative analysis (two hours a week), and theoretical botany (five hours a week). He is at liberty to take what subjects he likes, and his attendance at the lectures or laboratory is a matter that he can arrange to his own satisfaction. The total charges for the above lectures for one semester come to 7*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, including 1*s.* 6*d.* as sick-club contribution; the fee for the laboratory for half a day for a semester is 3*l.* 2*s.* (the whole day comes to 6*l.*), besides an insurance-fee of 3*s.* 3*d.* against accidents. These figures are from one of the most fashionable and renowned German universities: the technical high schools are considerably cheaper. Our student spends the morning in attending lectures, in the afternoon he is at the laboratory, where he is initiated into chemistry by undergoing the whole course of qualitative analysis. He is given, say, a potassium and a sodium salt,

and told to do all the reactions common to both. Then he gets a mixture to analyse, and so on until the course laid down in the manual has been completed. Side by side he is given a few inorganic preparations to make. The second semester he will be occupied with quantitative analysis and finishing his qualitative, on the same lines; in the third and fourth he will have to spend the whole day, more or less, in the laboratory, with the exception of attending a few lectures; if he attends a course of lectures for the second time he does not need to pay for them again. He will be occupied with volumetric analysis, gas-analysis, and making organic preparations until he has been studying for two years. Now he can pass the Verbandsexamen, which will qualify him for work at any chemical-factory.

Of course this is more or less the lowest degree, for it is the ambition of all "to make the doctor." This is obtained by remaining on for at least three semesters longer at a university. It must not be forgotten that the German student is at liberty to change his university every semester if so minded; but for the doctor he is bound to stay at one. His work or thesis is given him by one of the professors, and the results of his work have to be printed in a pamphlet, of which the university gets 200 copies. The cost of the Doctor examination varies; at one university it is 17*l.* 10*s.* The oral part lasts for exactly two hours, one being devoted to chemistry and half an hour each to the two side subjects, which must be taken at the candidate's choice—for instance, physics and botany. Now he is a full-fledged Doctor of Philosophy and all ways are open to him. He may remain on at the university as an assistant to some professor and adopt an academic career, or he may seek an appointment in some factory. Needless to say, the Germans have specialised the various branches of industry, and there are recognised examinations for food-analysts, mining chemists, agricultural chemists, etc.

Every facility is afforded to him who wishes to learn; he is supplied with the necessary apparatus, complete collections and libraries are at his disposal, and visits are paid to industrial establishments in company with the professors to acquaint him with the practical working of things he is learning about theoretically. The whole fits in beautifully; one sees it is a complete organisation, faultlessly thought out, and it works well. Its one drawback is that it is too well thought out; there is scarcely any room for that individualisation that is characteristic of English methods. The system supplies Germany with an army of chemists possessing a sound practical and theoretical grounding, and, coupled with the inherent quality of plodding on and attention to minute details, has given it an industry that ranks as one of the foremost of the country. However, it is time that the mere fact of recognising Germany's educational superiority should cease. If we cannot in this case serve as examples, let us consider our mistakes and improve; but this must be taken in hand at no distant date, otherwise Professor Kipping's pessimistic views will be realised.

ST. GEORGE. (69/13.)

Companies and Chemists.

SIR,—The "friendly" nature of Mr. Frank G. Hines's attentions is quite well known to us: we are not deceived. We did not "interpret" facts, we related them. Mr. Hines fails to see what any limited company has to do with the matter. That is Mr. Hines's misfortune. The management of our business is vested in us, and we alone may decide questions of policy. We have decided that Mr. Hines's present position places him outside the pale. And, now, what have we to do with co-operation? We do not shirk discussion. We did not invite the fierce light of publicity by initiating a correspondence in your columns having anything to hide. But let us know where we stand. We have no time to waste arguing in a circle. What is Mr. Hines's definition of "co-operation"? Is it true that that only is a genuine co-operative concern which includes Mr. Hines? And does Mr. Hines expect the citadel to surrender at the first blast of a penny trumpet?

Yours faithfully,

THE CHEMISTS' CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE.

Legal Queries.

B. & G. (95/31).—You are perfectly entitled to put up "Indigestion and Liver Mixture, P.F. 34," and to sell it with a recommendation such as is on the label you send, but you must assure yourselves that the proprietary rights which you

have previously claimed for an indigestion and liver mixture are not referable to P.F. 34. A claim to proprietary rights excludes medicines from the "known, admitted, and approved remedies" exemption.

Accomode (99/74).—If all the facts which you mention came to the knowledge of the Pharmaceutical Society, they would no doubt warn the friend that he was breaking Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act. There is, however, no necessity for him to become the owner of the business: the chemist may continue in that capacity and give the friend a deed of mortgage upon it, which deed should include the terms the friend desires for his proper protection.

Dermos (98/57) submits a label for a winter-cream which is a toilet-preparation, but he recommends it for cuts, sores, burns, and chilblains, so that mention of these ailments converts it into a medicine. Besides, it is said to be "a delightfully soothing unguent." He describes the cream as *Dermos's*, without which it would be exempt from duty as a "known, admitted, and approved remedy," because the label contains a statement of its principal constituents. The use of the possessive case constitutes a claim to proprietary right which debars the preparation for all time from the privilege of the exemption, but we think if "*Dermos*" removes the references to the ailments and the unguent sentence, he will not be called upon to pay the duty.

Vin. Ipecac. (190/11) writes: I am at present running a branch shop a short distance away, and connected with main shop by a private telephone. It is under unqualified management, but no scheduled poisons whatever are sold there except by myself: the distance being so short, it is a very easy matter for me to go over when telephoned for. If the new Pharmacy Bill becomes law, will it affect me in any way? After all, I am only running a drug-store, as many unqualified men do in different parts of the country. [We have already pointed out that Sub-clause 1 of Clause 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill requires that any chemist and druggist who carries on business as such in more places than one must have a registered chemist and druggist to *bona-fide* conduct the business in each set of premises, himself being manager, if he please, of one shop. The "business of a chemist and druggist" is not defined in the Bill, but we have suggested that it goes further than the mere retailing and dispensing of poisons, consequently that a registered chemist cannot have a branch of his business managed by an unqualified assistant, whether poisons are sold in the premises or not. We understand that the Pharmaceutical Society is not overlooking the point, and that when the proper time arrives an effort will be made to amend the sub-clause so that registered chemists and druggists will have at least the rights of "the man in the street."]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

A. C. (147/23).—**WEED-KILLER**.—The note in the *C. & D.*, October 17, p. 620, will give you the hint regarding the preparation of a concentrated weed-killer. Arsenic is not essential in a weed-killer.

C. H. C. F. (30/16).—**VETERINARY CHLORODYNE**.—A good formula is given in "Veterinary Counter-practice." The dose of the preparation is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz. for a horse, that for cattle the same. For a pig the dose is up to 1 dr., while a dog may have from 20 to 40 drops.

M. P. S. (33/17).—A **BLEACHING-LIQUID** made from chlorinated lime and sodium carbonate, as in the B.P. process for liq. sodæ chlorinatæ, is the most economical for making on a small scale. On the manufacturing scale the cost of generating chlorine is much less than it would be if you prepared it as you suggest.

Omega (76/6).—(1) There is no book dealing with the experimental manufacture of aniline dyes. The book published by Griffin (16s.) Cain and Thorpe's "Synthetic Dye-stuffs and Intermediate Products from which they are Derived"—is the nearest approach to such a book as you require. (2) **CANTHARIDES OIL**.—The oil made with liquid paraffin is prepared by dissolving 1 grain of cantharidin in 40 drops of acetone and shaking with 2 to 4 oz. of oil. Another way is to digest $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of powdered cantharides with a pint of oil and strain.

Paratol (100/5).—**SFT. SACCHARI** is Jamaica rum.

C. S. T. (90/54).—Thanks for your reply, but "G. R. L." wants a guaiacol preparation.

Colonial (98/32).—Please refer to the article on the cultivation of medicinal plants in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1908. We cannot add to the information given there.

C. C. (100/27).—**BALL-ROOM FLOOR POLISH**.—Besides what is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" a mixture of French chalk 7 and powdered spermaceti 1 is not infrequently used.

Phenacstin (79/16).—Election to the Royal Meteorological Society is by recommendation of Fellows in the first instance. Obtain an application-form from the Secretary, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

E. W. (Budapest) (91/21).—The odour of carbon tetrachloride could be disguised by the addition of a little essential oil, such as citronella. You do not, however, tell us the purpose for which the carbon tetrachloride is required. If employed as a grease-remover, the above suggestion is suitable.

T. W. F. (87/44).—**ARTIFICIAL PERFUME**.—If you consult the price-list of Mr. W. Mallmann, Roermund (referred to in the *C. & D.* advertisements), you will see the various substances that are used in making modern synthetic perfumes. Information is also to be found in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

W. T. (91/5).—**NAILS CRACKING**.—If all the nails are affected, there is probably some constitutional condition at the bottom of it, and the particulars you give are too scanty to enable a definite opinion to be given. Small doses of arsenic are usually given where there is poor nutrition in the nails without apparent constitutional or local cause.

Pinol (86/4).—**PINE EXTRACT**.—Alcohol would dissolve the essential oil of pine-needles more perfectly than water alone. Water takes out much "extractive" and part of the oil. The addition of pine oil to the aqueous extract gives a better preparation for use in the bath, as the presence of more volatile oil is thereby ensured. The medicinal properties of pine-needles probably are due solely to the volatile oil.

Excelsior (96/33).—Merck's Index is published by the New York house of E. Merck. You will no doubt get a copy of it by sending a one-dollar U.S.A. bill to the Publishers, Merck's Index, University Place, New York, U.S.A. "Benson's Facts," published by Benson, Ltd., Fleet Street, London, E.C., at 5s., is a useful advertising guide, and the most compact of the kind, being the size of the "Extra Pharmacopœia."

Pen and Ink (95/27).—**HARDENED SKIN ON THE SOLE OF THE FOOT** is best treated by bathing the foot in hot water at least once a week. Before the bath the hard skin should be smeared with common soft soap, which should be allowed to remain on the spot for five minutes or so. After bathing, rub the part with a corn-file and apply an ointment as follows:

Acid. salicylic.	...	...	5ss.
Glycerini	...	...	5iss.
Liq. morphinæ hydroch.	...	...	5iss.
Adipis lanæ	...	...	5v.

This can be used night and morning.

(2) Ince's "Elementary Dispensing Practice" contains the best series of lessons in dispensing and practical pharmacy for beginners.

B. C. Co. (U.S.A.) (29/3).—(1) "Pharmaceutical Formulas," seventh edition, is best obtainable through Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, New York. (2) The hair-capsules are composed chiefly of hæmoglobin, and are supposed to act by supplying the blood or supplementing its constituents with that particular substance that is required for growing hair. Many of the pill and capsule packing houses supply hæmoglobin put up with this object. (3) **RHEUMATIC SALT** for baths is sodium carbonate variously perfumed, and sometimes tinted. The particular sodium carbonate employed is the "Crescent" brand in silky needles made by Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. (4) Thanks for the information regarding "Walcott's Pain Paint."

Hypo (29/44).—(1) **CASEIN** is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in solutions of ammonia, the fixed alkalies, and the alkaline carbonates. Casein when still wet dissolves easily in lime-water, for which reason lime-water is mixed with the milk administered to infants, and it also dissolves in solutions of ordinary sodium phosphate and borax. (2) **FOOT-ROT OINTMENT** suitable for packing in tins.—The following is effectual for foot-rot in sheep, and can be sent out in tins:

Pulv. cupri sulph.	...	...	3i.
Pulv. cretæ præp.	...	...	3ii.
Acid. carbolic	...	...	5ij.
Mellis	...	...	q.s.

Mix the carbolic acid with the chalk, then add the copper sulphate, and finally make into a paste with the honey.

R. H. B.—(1) **SAXOLINE** is the old name of the petroleum jelly supplied by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (2) Yellow oxide of mercury is best for making **EYE-OINTMENTS**, especially if it is prepared in such a way as to produce the product of Pagenstecher—*e.g.*, Dr. W. Harrison Martindale's process, for which see the new edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas." (3) The supposed advantage when making **LIQUID COCHINEAL** of using the unpowdered flies is that when they are powdered the more albuminous or allied matter is extracted, while when used in the whole state the colouring-matter is still obtained and less of the objectionable viscous material. (4) **CASTOR OIL MADE IN ENGLAND** is as free from colour and taste as imported oil, and more active.

P. C. B. (Calcutta) (251/58).—(1) The ethers you mention are obtainable from manufacturing chemists. Many of those you inquire about are mentioned in the Buyers' Guide of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, which will put you on the right track for obtaining the others. (2) The plants which owe their flavour to essential oils are represented by those oils—*e.g.*, sandalwood and sassafras—but you cannot apply the same reasoning to henbane and digitalis, the medicinal activity of which is due to alkaloids. These alkaloids are articles of commerce. You should first make a study of *materia medica* to get an acquaintance with the active principles, as your questions do not exhibit much knowledge of the matter. (3) To prevent carbohic acid turning red it is recommended to add to it 0.0025 per cent. of sulphurous acid. (4) Spirit is recovered from tincture-marks by Bird's spirit-recovery apparatus, which was figured and described in the *C. & D.*, January 31, 1903, p. 158. (5) Orro of Rose has a different flavour from oil of rose-geranium; the latter is only used as a cheap substitute for the former. Your other numerous questions would take up too much space to attempt to answer them in this column.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with Sir C. N. Dalton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 21, 1908.)

- "**GERMOKIL**"; for chemicals in Class 2. By the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, 40 Mary Street, Dublin. 305,327.
- Picture of two black swans' heads; for chemicals in Class 3. By Eugen Dieterich, Helfenberg bei Dresden. 304,703.
- "**LACTOCREM**"; for a medicated food. By the Lactocrem Co., 138 Hainton Avenue, Grimsby. Class 3. 304,755.
- Label device; for pills. By George R. Peers, 72 Gilda Brook Road, Eccles, Manchester. Class 3. 304,795.
- "**ULCICURA**"; for an ulcer-ointment. By William T. Gregory, 11 Dugdale Street, Camberwell New Road, London, S.E. Class 3. 304,938.
- "**WHETON**"; for a medicine. By Robert M. Wheeler, 18A Croakham Road, Fulham, London, S.W. Class 3. 305,179.
- Picture of applicant; for liniments and ointments. By John J. Sims, 61 Ditchling Rise, Brighton. Class 3. 305,295.
- "**PAS-KLA**"; for a medicine in tablet form. By Elisa A. Hitchen, 357 Battersea Park Road, London, S.W. Class 3. 305,500.
- "**BALZAMA**"; for an ointment. By Thomas Hornby, 168 Brixton Road, London, S.W. Class 3. 305,979.
- "**TAYBRET**"; for chemicals in Class 3 and for perfumery, etc., in Class 48. By Tayler & Brett, the Medical Hall, Yeovil. 306,067/072.
- "**KAS-BAH**"; for medicinal herbs. By Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 60, 62, and 64 Artillery Lane, London, E. 306,079.
- "**ECLIPS**"; for eyeglasses. By George Culver, Ltd., 99-105 White Lion Street, Pentonville, London, N. Class 8. 304,762.
- "**STANDA**," and picture of stork; for photographic apparatus. By Standa, Ltd., 3 Cherry Tree Court, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. Class 8. 306,006.
- "**CONTORE**"; for spectacle and eyeglass lenses. By Rowley & Co., 30 Wheeler Gate, Nottingham. Class 8. 306,393.
- "**PIONEER**"; for spectacle-frames. By Arthur Cocks & Co., Ltd., 32 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Class 13. 305,943.

"**VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA**," label devices (10), advertisement of a series under Rule 49. By C. J. Van Houten & Zoon, Weesp, Holland. Class 42. 304,005, 304,006.

Various label devices (31); for ground spices in Class 42. Advertisement of a series under Rule 49. By Wright, Crossley & Co., 17 North John Street, Liverpool. 304,893, 304,895, 304,896.

"**MALTONA**," and label device; for a beef-and-malt wine. By James Duff, 41 Renfrew Street, Glasgow. Class 43. 304,750.

"**OXYGENIA**"; for mineral and aerated waters. By Timothy V. Riordan, 20 Lawrence Lane, London, E.C. Class 44. 305,778.

"**FRUITEX**"; for mineral and aerated waters. By Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., 95A Southwark Street, London, S.E. 306,191.

Label device for Eau de Botot mouth-wash. By Marie Waldeck-Rousseau, 35 rue de l'Université, Paris. Class 48. 303,571.

"**NEOVIOLON**" and "**NEOVIOLONE**"; for perfumes. By Schimmel & Co., 1 Bahnhofstrasse, Miltitz, near Leipzig. 303,617, 303,618.

"**BIG BEN**"; for all goods in Class 48 except soap. By R. Fry & Co., Ltd., 21-22 Middle Street, Birmingham. 304,049.

"**TOPSY**"; for goods in Class 48. By the General Kaputine Syndicate, Ltd., Chald Lane, Wakefield. 306,316.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 28, 1908.)

"**PARLYTE**"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Thomas Parsons & Sons, 8 Endell Street, Long Acre, London, W.C. 306,516.

"**EXTERMO**"; for an insect and vermin poisons in Class 2. By Alfred R. Lewis, 21 Lime Street, London, E.C. 306,613.

"**VIRX**"; for an ointment in Class 3. By James M. Whyte, Arranmore, Clifton Park Avenue, Belfast. 305,260.

"**HERBANA**"; for a cough medicine in Class 3. By Carl Kleinhaus, 26A Soho Square, London, W. 305,772.

"**ROSERINE**"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Elizabeth J. Cresswell, 322 Gooch Street, Birmingham. 306,134.

Device for medicines in Class 3. By H. W. K. Pears, Goldstone Chemical Works, Hove, Surrey. 306,221.

"**ANTIPAV**"; for a medicine against the drug-habit in Class 3. By George A. Wilson, 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 306,370.

"**HEALO**"; for medicines in Class 3. By Maurice Smith, 54 Oxford Street, Kidderminster. 306,464.

"**PULMOGEN**"; for inhalation apparatus in Class 2. By Ignatz Palocz, Rakoczy ut 10, Budapest. 306,158.

"**BOVININE**"; for meat-juices in Class 42. By the Bovine Co., 75 West Houston Street, New York, U.S.A. 299,778.

"**PARAMALT**"; for malt extracts in Class 42. By G. Sinner, Grunwinkel, Hauptstrasse, Baden, Germany. 305,019.

"**THE CHEMIST'S OWN**," and picture of chemist's shop; for butter toffee and confectionery. By B. Cade & Son, 41 and 42 St. Mary's Street, Stamford, Lincs. 305,959 (Class 42).

"**BOCBOUTELLE**"; for prepared food in Class 42. By Katharine Richards, 10 Ash Grove, Seaforth, Lincs. 306,043.

"**GLAMORA**" and "**GLYX**"; for beverages in Class 44. By Henry McLaren, 29 Windsor Street, Trecynon, Aberdare. 306,420/1.

"**PAVILLON**"; for natural mineral-waters in Class 44. By Société des Eaux Minérales de Contrexéville, 8 Rue de Hanovre, Paris. 306,725.

"**BERRAD BRAND**" and teapot device; for all goods in Classes 47 and 48. By Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., 80 Tennant Street, St. Rollox, Glasgow. 305,321/2.

"**SAVRIIL**"; for goods in Classes 47 and 48. By J. Bell Irving, Balmacneil, Ballinluig, Perthshire. 305,127/8.

"**ERNDHU**"; for perfumes. By John A. Bingham, 43 Donegal Place, Belfast. 304,397 (Class 48).

"**LILSOL**"; for a dentrifrice-water in Class 48. By Louis Levy, 84 Brondesbury Road, London. 305,385.

"**WATZKINO**"; for a hair-preparation in Class 48. By Watzkino-Vertriebs-Gesellschaft, 31 Luitpoldstrasse, Berlin. 305,889.

"**CROWSTONE**"; for goods in Class 48. By Richard C. Wren, 13 Britannia Road, Westcliff-on-Sea. 306,081.

"**FACILLA**"; for goods in Class 48. By Thomas H. Crease, 93 Cambridge Street, Pimlico, London, S.W. 306,347.

"**VITADENT**"; for tooth-brushes. By William Roberts & Co., Spencer House, South Place, Finsbury, London, E.C. 304,951 (Class 50).

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

"SULPHONAL."—Overstocked; Bayer's, 80. oz., 9s. 6d. lb. CLARKSON, Chemist, West Hartlepool.
 FOR sale.—From 1 to 12 Winch. qrts. "Mitcham oil lavender," 7 years old, in fine condition, distilled by Jackson & Co., Mitcham; cheap. Apply, F. MILES, Chemist, King's Lynn.

FORMULÆ.

FORMULA for sale, boot polishes, all colours. FRANCE, 42 Vartry Road, London.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

STUDENT'S excellent microscope, with coarse and fine adjustment, good lens, etc.; 35s. HALFORD, Chemist, Hoekley, Birmingham.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

WHAT offers? 4 (50 1-lb. cases) of McDougall's eake dip; slightly damp. AUDSLEY, Chemist, Horbury.
 NO reserve.—Best offer by Saturday night, in cash or goods, for 6 doz. 1s. Ozonia. 269/40, Office of this Paper.
 "OZONIA"; overstocked 5s. per doz.; cash with order; quite new. THOMPSON & CAPPER, 51 Piccadilly, Manchester.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See p. 68.

SHOP FITTINGS.

GLEDHILL Till (Ideal) for Sale; dimensions 19 by 19½ by 9½; cost 7½ guineas; will accept £5; nearly new. BURELL, 13 Rustling's Road, Sheffield.
 MAHOGANY case to fit corner in front of counter, stand on floor, height 31 in., width at front 38 in., marble top, polished inside and out; perfect condition; 50s. ROBINSON, Chemist, Alexandra Road, Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO player and music; cost £50; sell £20; exchange fixtures and patents. 269/33, Office of this Paper.
 FOR sale, tin japped arm-bath with lid, Maw's fig. 12; nearly new; cost 20s.; what offers? WIMSHURST, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 TABLE-MACHINE, Colton, Detroit gas engines, 8 and 3 h.p., shafting, etc. 2 Crawford Street, Camberwell Green, S.E.
 4 LB. gutta percha tissue, 4s. 9d. lb.; surgeon's ether bottles, 2 oz., glass dome caps, 8s. doz.; antipyrin tablets, 500's, 3s. bottle, VAUGHAN, Embury, Skipton.
 7 LB. aloes Barb.; 2 doz. Imperial hand grenades; 1 Price's rheumatic oils, 2s. 9d.; 1 Whitehead's ess. mustard, 2s. 9d.; what offers? COLEMAN, Chemist, Tamworth.

WANTED.

POST-MORTEM case. OCKWELL, Crayford, Kent.
 VEEDEE vibrators. Lowest price, BRYAN, Chemist, Deansgate, Manchester.
 OLD artificial teeth bought; cash return post. SCOTT, 34 Trinity Street, Boston.
 DENTAL Instruments.—Set wanted. Particulars to CROCKART, Chemist, Montrose.
 OUTSIDE lamp; good condition. Send particulars and price, BELLS, 58 York Road, S.E.
 REVOLVING pan for crushing liquorice-juice sticks. Apply, 270/4, Office of this Paper.
 SECOND-HAND Gardner's sifter and mixer wanted. Apply, 270/04, Office of this Paper.
 PLATINUM, any form; also iridium; baker's reference. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.
 GLASS shelving and standards for window. State size, etc., 312 Liverpool Road, Patricroft.
 CHEMIST'S wallcase and shop shelving; in London. WILSON, 72 Emanuel Road, Balham, S.W.
 DENTAL chair; good condition. State lowest price to "W. A. S.," 67 Boundary Road, Hove.
 MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

F. A. Fountain (Mechanical Dentist), late of High Road, Streatham, and Raynes Park Terrace, Wimbledon. Any information, OCKWELL, Crayford, Kent.

Festivities.**Chemists' Assistants' Association.**

THE annual reunion was held in the banqueting-hall of the Restaurant Frascati on October 29. Mr. Chas. W. Martin presided over a gathering of about two hundred, with Messrs. Brittain, Latrielle, Loxley, Peake, Crossley-Holland, Thompson, and J. H. Northey in charge of the side-tables. Among the company, which amply filled the hall, were Messrs. H. Hickey, T. W. Theakston, A. H. Solomon, W. Hales, E. F. Goering, J. E. Southon, W. G. Northey, S. Furnival, H. Wilson, and S. C. G. Tweedy. A capital programme was provided, and all the items received an enthusiastic reception, creating a strong demand for encores. Miss Marie Schulz contributed "Out for the day to-day" and "Half-time, change over." The audience joined in the second song with voluminous voices, then called persistently for an encore, which was given. Mr. Ernest Sewell mystified all with his sleight-of-hand tricks, and afterwards entertained the company with his living marionettes. Mr. Leslie Dawson rendered two cornet solos sweetly, and Mr. Charles Watford's recitation attracted attention and applause. The contribution of the evening was Mr. Gorton Young's silver bells, while solos by Messrs. Walter Grace, Frank Hook, and Harry Hall were all given in fine style. Musical sketches were given by Mr. Finlay Dunn, and Mr. Albert Jordan provided two piano-forte solos and the accompaniment. Although the heavy programme was lengthened by numerous encores, the entertainment never dragged, and high praise was accorded to Messrs. A. R. Arrowsmith and Mr. Harry Hall for their labours. Mr. R. H. Brittain proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, who met with a real rousing reception. Mr. Martin briefly replied, urging continued support of the C.A.A.

Leeds Chemists' Association.

THE annual dinner was held at the Grand Restaurant, Leeds, on Wednesday, November 4, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant (President) in the chair. Mr. W. L. Currie was the guest of the evening, and replied to the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," proposed by Mr. J. H. Beacock, who, in the course of his speech, said what is now wanted is perfect trust between the Society and its members, and the first step towards that should be the confidence of the Council in the members of the Society. In this connection he appealed to the Council to preserve to individuals the title "chemist and druggist."

Mr. Currie, in his reply, recalled that last year at this dinner he said they ought not to listen to the dictates of permanent officials and the Privy Council, but should see the head of the Department; and while he still thought that they had been badly treated, events had moved very fast since then, and the man who was not open to conviction was a poor sort of person. Chemists all over the country, he was afraid, thought as they dispensed—in small quantities. They appeared to be unwilling to listen to ideas outside of the walls of their own shop. They had promises from about 300 members of Parliament, who said that they would give them their support on the matter of titles; but that was not the case to-day. He understood that some of these gentlemen now said that they had been betrayed in the matter, and he was told distinctly by some only that day that there was not the slightest chance of the House of Commons doing anything to enable chemists to have the personal title. The official mind seemed to be that the title went twenty-eight years ago. As a matter of fact, the title had never existed, or in the alternative, the Council of the Society had themselves to blame for giving away the title by reason of their being allowed the trading under old family names. Some things which had been said at the last meeting of the Leeds Association he could flatly contradict if he had time. They could not allow the Bill to pass as it had left the House of Lords, it was true; but there were certainly misconceptions in the country, and they had an opportunity now of getting something for the chemists and druggists which would not recur for many years to come if it were missed. If they did not take that opportunity he felt sure that they would deeply regret it.

They could certainly block the Bill if they liked; but it was for them now a question of practicability, and he was prepared to go anywhere and speak in support of the Government Bill with the amendments of the Pharmaceutical Society embodied; and he could go further, and say that if those amendments were not embodied the Council would most assuredly oppose the Government Bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. W. Worfolk proposed, and Mr. D. S. Priestley responded to, the toast of "Kindred Associations," and Mr. Broadhead proposed, and Mr. Pilkington Sargeant responded to, the toast of "The Leeds Association." There was a good musical programme.

Bournemouth Chemists' Association.

THE annual dinner of this Association was (as briefly reported in our Supplement last week) held on Wednesday evening, October 28, Mr. Pars presiding. After the loyal toasts came that of "The Mayor of the Borough" (Mr. G. E. Bridge, chemist and druggist), which was given by Mr. J. A. Toone, who said they were proud that their Mayor was a member of their Association and a past President. Mr. Bridge briefly acknowledged the toast, and was followed by Mr. Charles Umney with the toast of "The Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association." He remarked that it is known for its preparation of the "Bournemouth Formulary," a work which had been freely pirated. He thought that pharmacy had experienced great changes, and during an experience of fifty years he had seen many of its aspects alter. They could, he thought, check some of the wrong tendencies. The public were medicating themselves in an unwarrantable manner and not to their benefit, while it was also undermining the whole profession of medicine. He thought the medical profession could do a great deal if they prescribed exactly what they wished a patient to have instead of getting him to try to obtain the same effects by the use of patent medicines. Regarding the importance and responsibility of a chemist's calling he thought Bournemouth was to be congratulated on its immunity from unpleasant instances of the public analyst's watchfulness. It spoke highly for the standard of efficiency and care. Mr. Umney also mentioned the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, which, if allowed to pass in its present form would, he said, put the hands of the clock back fifty years. The Chairman, in reply, spoke of the growth of the Association and said it had been ambitious from its birth, for the meeting at which it was formed fifteen years ago extended an invitation to the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He recalled some of the incidents connected with that meeting, and also gave some amusing reminiscences of past dinners. Touching upon Mr. Umney's remarks on the Bill, he said he entirely agreed, at the present juncture, with an article which appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST recently in which the writer said: "The position is eminently one for confidence in our leaders." Regarding the extended usefulness of their Association, the Chairman commended to the members an article in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in which it was pointed out that, after promoting local interests, associations had to pay regard to large matters concerned with the progress of pharmacy. In Bournemouth, he added, they had an excellent Secretary and a dozen or more members at the monthly meetings, but there were many whom they were hoping to change from passive into active members. Following the toasts of "Kindred Societies" and "The Visitors," "The health of the Secretary" was enthusiastically toasted, and he was thanked for his services. A musical programme by a first-class concert-party heightened the enjoyable character of the post-prandial proceedings.

College Note.

NORTHERN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The students of this College held a smoking-concert at the Alexandra Hotel, Manchester, on October 30. Mr. C. H. Williamson presided, and the company included Mr. Lawson, B.Sc. (one of the principals), and several old students. Messrs. Maynard, Ryves, Dain, Barker, Levi, Collins, Wetherall, and Stopforth contributed items to the evening's enjoyment, which were highly appreciated. Among the toasts, that of "The College" was proposed by Mr. R. H. Barker, seconded by Mr. J. Ryves, to which Mr. Lawson suitably replied; while "The Old Boys" were toasted by Mr. J. N. Levi, and Mr. Ireland responded.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Tuesday, November 10.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Dr. H. Macnaughton-Jones, lantern lecture entitled "What We Owe to Pasteur."

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association, Oriental Restaurant, Church Terrace, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. W. Gartside on "Home-made Galenicals."

Wednesday, November 11.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Society, Chemical Club Rooms, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. O. V. Darbishire on "The Importance of Fungi in the Economy of Nature."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Birmingham, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones on "The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill." The meeting will be followed (at 8.30 p.m.) by a supper and social evening, to which ladies are invited. Tickets for the social event (2s. 6d. each) can be had from Mr. J. A. Radford, Hon. Secretary, 14 Union Street, Birmingham.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Continental Restaurant, Grainger Street, at 8 p.m. Social evening.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association, Nuthall's Banqueting Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, at 7 p.m. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. two) from Mr. T. Evans, Hon. Secretary, Grand Parade, Putney, S.W.

Thursday, November 12.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 p.m. Mr. Owen Meek will give a lantern lecture entitled "Jersey: Its Beauty and Romance."

West Ham Chemists' Association, Earham Grove, Forest Gate, London, E., at 7 p.m. Ordinary meeting, followed at 8 p.m. by a lantern lecture by Mr. C. E. Sage, Ph.C., F.C.S., on "Bacteriology."

Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association, Woodside Hotel, Birkenhead, at 7.45 p.m. Smoking concert.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 p.m. Mr. H. Shankster, Ph.C., on "Some Dispensing Difficulties and How to Overcome Them" (postponed from November 5).

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, 51 West Regent Street, Glasgow, at 9 p.m. Address by Mr. J. P. Gilmour (President), and reading of window-dressing essays.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association, Literary Institution, at 8 p.m. Address by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones.

North Staffordshire Chemists' Association, Roebuck Hotel, Stoke, at 7 p.m. Mr. E. Corner on "The First Principles of Sight-testing."

Friday, November 13.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 7.30 p.m. Whist-drive.

University College, Gower Street, London, W.C., at 5.30 p.m. Mr. W. Jago, F.I.C., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, will deliver the first of a course of four public lectures on "Forensic Chemistry." The lectures are open to the public without fee or ticket.

THE annual dinner of the Sunderland Chemists' Association will be held at the Grand Hotel on November 24. Tickets from Mr. R. C. Thursfield, Hon. Secretary, Borough Road, Sunderland.

THE annual dinner of the Nottingham Chemists' Association will be held at the Victoria Station Hotel on November 19. Tickets (4s. 6d. each) from the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. W. Gill, 207 Radford Road, and Mr. E. E. H. Turton, 2 Chapel Bar.

THE annual dinner of the Western Chemists' Association is to be held at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., on November 18. Tickets (7s. 6d. each) from Mr. H. Raithby Procter, Hon. Secretary, 113 The Grove, Hammer-smith, London, W.

An evening meeting of the Society of Chemist-Opticians will be held on November 24, at 8 p.m., at St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., when a short paper will be read by Mr. H. O. Wood entitled "The Use of Mathematics to Opticians." Mr. Lionel Laurance (late official instructor) has promised to be present and will reply to questions by members relating to difficult cases of refraction.

SYNTHETIC BALSAM PERU.—The New York Board of General Appraisers have sustained the protest of a New York firm of importers who claimed free entry for synthetic Peru balsam. The Board found the article to correspond in its uses, essential qualities, and main characteristics with the Peru balsam of the U.S.P.